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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

The War Situation!

NO RECENT FIGHTING!

The Army Movements!

THE EASTERN QUESTION

Absorbing all Attention!

ENGLAND MUCH EXCITED!

The Answer of Lord Granville

TO PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF!

English Cabinet!

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS!

General War Prospect!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NOTES.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Dispatches from Versailles last evening state that everything was quiet on the Loire and before Paris.

The Prussian army of the North has occupied Chauny, in the Department of Aisne. From this point they threaten Chambrein, Pocerey, Lafere and other fortified places in that neighborhood.

The *Times* has a special telegram from Berlin which contains the following intelligence: The French movement towards Chartres is apparently intended as preliminary to an attack on the west flank of the German army now investing Paris.

The French are treating captains of merchant vessels which they capture as prisoners of war.

Bismarck has demanded the surrender of forty cuirass, now held as prisoners, and threatens, in case of refusal, to put the whole prison an equal number of French notables.

Bazaine says, in a letter to the *Le Nord* newspaper, that the capitulation of Metz alone caused the surrender of Metz; that the artillery and cavalry killed all their horses for food, and that over 40,000 men of the garrison were killed and wounded by the enemy before they surrendered.

The powers have congratulated Prince Henry of Orange on his enthusiastic reception in Luxemburg.

General Garibaldi is abandoning the line of the Loire to the Prussians have consequently advanced to Dole.

The British *Correspondence* intimates that peace is impossible until the French people or the government of national defense means national disorder.

A new loan is contemplated by the government at Tours.

The Prussians are sending more artillery to Paris.

The North German Parliament meets at Berlin on the 24th.

The Berlin *Correspondence*, semi-official, reiterates that the question of what has been done cannot be the propriety of modifying the treaty of 1856.

[N. Y. World Special.]

THE GERMAN NORTH-WESTWARD MOVEMENT—NEW RESIDENCE FOR NAPOLEON—VON MOLTKE ILL—RUSSIA HAS BEEN SECRETLY ARMING—A DENIAL FROM BISMARCK NOT CREDITED.

LONDON, November 16.—A special correspondent of the *Telegraph* at Brussels, 15th: The first army, under Gen. Manteuffel, moved in two columns, one proceeding along the Belgian frontier, and the other, marching on Soissons, turned northward, striking the Laon railroad at Chauny, and advanced to Lafere, within twenty-six miles of Rheims. The strength of both columns is 50,000 men.

A report is current here that Von Moltke is seriously ill.

Chateau Aureburg, in Canton of Thurco, is being prepared as the residence of Napoleon, and large quantities of baggage have arrived at the chateau, and the arrival of the Empress is expected.

A letter from Warsaw, 8th, says: The reserves of the Russian army for some time past have been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual open manner, but secretly to the chiefs of districts. Army contracts for breadstuffs are twice as large for 1870 as last year. The manufacture of arms in all foundries is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, and the fleet is being constantly exercised in the use of new cannon at Cronstadt. Odo Russel has informed Granville that Bismarck says Prussia has not been and will not be a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia; that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and that no secret understanding exists between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity by the best informed people here.

[N. Y. World Cable Special.]

ONE MORE PICTURE OF THE GERMAN SITUATION—THE PARIS BESIEGERS BESIEGED—A TRANSPORTATION OF THE SCENE.

Private letters from Versailles say the position of the tiers-état becomes extremely critical, and alarm prevails among all who understand the position. The King would rather immediately go to Berlin, but he was not considered safe to permit him to depart without a very large escort, which could not be spared, or he would be captured or shot by Franc-Tireurs, who are swarming all over the country. So great are Von Moltke's apprehensions of the consequence of the attacks by the forces of Trochu and a simultaneous result by the army of the Loire, that extensive preparations are now being thrown up in the rear and flanks of the German positions around Paris.

Officers high in rank at Versailles declare that the Germans find themselves besieged, and other letters state that a transformation in the character has occurred. The French people are changing from depression and fear into confidence and bravery. Immense supplies of rifles and Armstrong guns are in their hands, and the numbers of their armies are constantly increasing.

In short, everything promises a complete turnover of the tables and the utter annihilation of the invaders.

[N. Y. Herald Cable Special.]

NAPOLEON THANKS HIS MASTER.

A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Wilhelmshohe, says: Prevost left to-day on a mission, which is known to nobody. The Emperor has addressed a letter to King William, thanking him for having satisfied his every wish as per him, and also for having, according to his intimated wish, quartered part of the Imperial Guard in the vicinity of the castle.

FROM FRANCE.

THE CAPTURES AT ORLEANS.

TOURS, November 16.—Advices from Orleans state that among the prisoners captured in the battle near there on the 9th, were a nephew of Prussian Commander Von der Tann and a General of Russians who was Governor of Orleans during their late occupation of the city. The carriage horses of Von der Tann himself were also captured.

The city of Chartres has again been occupied by the French.

DISPATCHES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The following dispatches have been received by the Government:

Dreux, November 15.—The Prussians now investing Paris are forcing French peasants into their service. The latter are compelled to take their own horses and wagons to work on the fortifications under the fire of the forts at Paris.

Dreux is occupied by the French forces.

Chartres, November 15.—Chartres was reoccupied by the Prussians in heavy force.

Montargis, November 15.—The Prussians bombarded the railroad station and several other buildings at Nemours.

Marseilles, Nov. 15.—Late Advices from Algeria announce that Gen. Lallemand has taken command of the French military forces there. In his address he said his mission was to simply be a military one, and not prefer in the colony. He had no intentions whatever of meddling with the civil authorities. Republican principles alone could unite France and insure future greatness. Marseilles is quiet. The influence of the General is evident and his authority everywhere respected.

THE NOVEMENTS AND POSITION OF PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES—THE FRENCH FORCES—ACTIVITY IN ARMING, &C.

The *World* correspondent at Tours, under date of yesterday, sends the following: Gen. Palladine has ordered a corps of 25th inst. to advance from Le Mans along the line of the railroad to Chartres, and then move southeast of Toury, effecting a junction there with the left wing of the main body.

The Government here is in possession of information that Prince Frederick Charles' army is advancing to reinforce the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who is now in command at Toury. The Prince Charles possesses the exact number of men, and is about half of his forces and reached Troyes, 125 miles from Toury. On the 13th the other half of his army had reached that place. His scouts arrived at Nemours on the 13th, but were captured by a detachment of Garden at Mobile. Nemours is now held by 1,500 French to impede the advance of the Prince from Nemours to Tours.

The Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin's force consists of Von der Tann's corps of 20,000 men, the 6th, 11th and 22d infantry divisions, 34,000 men, and the 2d cavalry division, 4,000 men. The Prussian soldiers' army contains a large proportion of the troops of the Loire. His force is daily strengthened by reinforcements moving forward rapidly. The arming and equipping of new levies is perfected in astonishingly short time. Great quantities of arms are constantly coming to hand by importation, while the manufacture of muskets, cannon, carriages and equipments proceeds with remarkable activity.

Dispatches to-day report the advance guard of the German flanking army, under Gen. Manteuffel, arrived at Soissons.

BY OFFICIAL NEWS—CONTINUED ARMING.

TOURS, November 16.—No official intelligence from the army of the Loire or Paris is given public to-day.

Advices from all parts of the country show great activity in preparing materials of war. The Government's decree ordering departments to furnish cavalry, is obeyed with alacrity in all unoccupied districts. At Bourges and Nantes mitrailleuses only are made.

A batch of Prussian official dispatches was found at Orleans yesterday, from which the government obtained valuable information of the enemy's intentions.

A Bavarian Count was arrested yesterday in Tours. It is said he was a member of the ambulance corps. He was sent to the frontier and released.

Weather very bad.

INDIFFERENT TO ENGLAND'S ANXIETY.

French journals treat England's anxiety on the subject of Russia's renunciation of the Paris Treaty as a just return for her indifference to the sufferings of her former ally. The government here seems to give no attention to the incident.

SIEGE OF MEZIERES RESUMED.

TOURS, Nov. 16.—Mezieres is surrounded again by Germans, and a lively artillery fire is kept upon the town by besiegers.

The *morale* of the French troops is greatly improved since the recent successes.

The Eastern question is eagerly watched here.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

NAVY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Orders have been dispatched for the recall of the vessels of war from every station except such as are actually needed in foreign waters. A large concentration of ships at Portsmouth is already apparent, and the greatest activity prevails in all the naval departments of the Kingdom. A powerful fleet will be immediately dispatched to the Mediterranean. In the best informed circles it is regarded that on the present pretensions of Russia a general European war is inevitable. A rupture between England and Russia is looked upon as certain and imminent. It is also believed that Prussia is in close alliance with Russia against the rest of Europe.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower this morning, and the markets are flat in view of a crisis on the Eastern question, with much uneasiness in all their circles respected.

There has been a remarkable decline in the prices of all Continental securities at the Exchange to-day, in view of the apparent complication arising from the Eastern question.

[N. Y. World Special.]

INTENSE WAR EXCITEMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, November 16.—The whole of the London press to-morrow morning will open the ery against Russia. Public opinion upon Government to declare war if she persists in her demand. The feeling in the city is intense and the excitement almost unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to an attitude it had not designed to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty Orders are given to man, and prepare for service the fleet, the work to go on day and night at Portsmouth, Devonport, Spithead and Sheerness.

[Special N. Y. World.]

RUSSIA AND THE PARIS TREATY.

LONDON, November 16.—Your correspondent to-day had a conversation with a member of the Government concerning the intentions of the administration in regard to the demand of Russia in the matter of the Paris treaty. The gentleman said: "A point of difficulty Russia has long since made, nothing we should be unwilling to concede. It is useless to fight against destiny. Russia is certain to ultimately accomplish all her designs. Why should we be unwilling to thwart her, involve ourselves in a destructive conflict? However, notwithstanding Russia evidently counts on the favorable situation of Europe at this moment as securing her a single-handed fight with Turkey, it by no means follows that such a conflict would result in Russian triumph. Turkey is not weak; her railways have been constructed with a view to defence and they add greatly to her strategic advances. Her army is capable of extraordinary deeds of valor and endurance. There is no more powerful than that of Russia. The army of Russia to-day numbers 850,000 men, on paper; they are poorly armed and equipped. Her fleet is weak. Russia is not yet ready for war, nor will she be for two years.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable Special.]

INTELLIGENT AND AUTHENTIC STATEMENT OF WHAT IS TRANSPIRING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 16.—There has been great excitement, but no panic, to-day over Russian news in the Stock Exchange and elsewhere. Although a step long expected that the public are partly prepared for it. It is the form and peremptoriness of Russia's declaration that creates surprise, rather than the demand itself. Notwithstanding the warlike tone of the *Times* this morning, great reliance was felt here that the British government would repel Russia's pretenses to abrogate by her own act the treaty of '56. The *Times* was believed to be attempting to take the role of peacemaker. It is now all but doubt will be dispelled to-morrow by the publication of Granville's reply. The news expressed in the note are shared in and will be supported by Austria, France and Italy, each of which sends a reply substantially identical and will follow the same line of policy. This and all which follows I state on authority. Prussia's attitude remains unknown, or at least the English government is unable to ascertain what declaration may be expected from Prussia.

Odo Russell's mission was to exchange communications with Count Bismarck, but Russell, when last heard from, had reached no further south than Vienna. Bismarck's policy sought to come to Versailles via Belgium. At Sedan he was buying horses and a carriage to proceed on his journey, when all communications with other governments have been free and cordial, and there is nothing yet ripe to talk about, but the English Cabinet is in no mood to be deterred by the prospect of a collision, is which, however, it does not believe.

There is nobody who says England will not in any case go to war. Both here, and perhaps still more in Continental capitals, the sense of the impossibility of permitting open dictation by Russia is uppermost. Four days ago Gortschakoff's circular was unknown at the American Legation at St. Petersburg.

The following correspondence has passed: Earl Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, Foreign Office, November 10, 1870.

SIR: Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday a communication respecting the convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan limiting the number of forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my dispatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's dispatch of the 31st ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion Prince Gortschakoff declined, on the part of his imperial master, to the treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in case of the principalities, and stated the explicit protest of his representative, and that in consequence of these infractions Russia is entitled to renounce these stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by those articles which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain infractions have occurred, which is the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain stipulations of that instrument. This assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the treaty, but the assumption of the right to renounce any one of its terms involves the assumption of a right to renounce the whole.

This statement is made independent of the reasonableness or its merits of the desire of Russia to be released from the observance of the stipulations of the treaty of 1856, respecting the Black sea, for the question is in whose hands lies power of releasing one or more of the parties from any engagements. It has not always been held that that right belongs only to the Governments who have been parties to the original instrument.

The dispatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume that any one of the powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place, which, in its opinion, are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, and although this view is not shared by the other signatories, the co-signatory powers, we may found upon that allegation not a request to those governments for the consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that it has emancipated itself, or holds itself emancipated from any stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disregard. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such doctrine, and of any proceeding which, with or without ground, is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of the Paris Conference into the control of each one of the powers who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire destruction of the treaty, of whereas their whole object is to bind powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the powers renounces a part of its free agency by doctrine and proceeding now in question one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity claims to release itself from the engagements it has entered into, and to become the sole judge of the circumstances which entitle it to do so.

Accordingly Prince Gortschakoff has announced in these dispatches his intention to disregard the provisions of the treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of Russia which she might at any time alter or withdraw, and in this it is open to the same objections as other portions of the communication. It implies that the right of Russia to annul the treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the judge.

The question, therefore, arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the signatory powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that she has her own act, without any consent from them, that she considers herself no longer bound by the treaty of 1856, and to declare that she has ceased to be bound by any of its provisions. Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with much regret, because the principle which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavor to maintain with the Russian Empire, and for which they have received the cordial approbation of Her Majesty's Government to give any sanction on their part to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff.

If instead of such a declaration the Russian Government had addressed Her Majesty's Government and the other powers who are parties to the treaty of 1856, and had proposed for consideration with them whether any circumstances which occurred which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms which, from altered circumstances, presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which in the course of events had become unnecessary for the protection of Turkey, her Majesty's Government would have been ready to examine the question in concert with the co-signatories to the treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communication, the arrest of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided.

I am, etc.,

[Signed.] GRANVILLE.

Lord Lyons will read this dispatch and give a copy of it to Prince Gortschakoff.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

The following is the full text of Prince Gortschakoff's circular to Baron Brunnow, dated St. Petersburg, 31st ult., and addressed to the 8th of November.

PALACE OF LIVADIA, Oct. 19.—Baron: The present moment is favorable for the decompromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of Europe have in fact undergone considerable changes. The Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence on the political position of Russia therefrom resulting. Amongst the stipulations of the treaty which interests us most directly is the treaty of the 30th and 30th of March, 1856. The special convention which was then concluded between the Black Sea annexed to this treaty contains engagements on part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable limit her naval forces to inconsiderable limit, and to return treaty offered her the principle neutralization of this sea. In the view of the signatories powers from principles which he contained his journey further whether between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea or between these powers and the Sublime Porte. It was to increase the number of territories added by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all dangers of aggression. The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on theory. In fact while Russia disarmed in the Black Sea and even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences, loyally denied to herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defence in the adjacent seaports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and straits. France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Moreover by the terms of the treaty the entrance into the Black sea was formally and forever prohibited to the flags of war whether of riparian powers or any other, but by virtue of a Convention, called "Straits Convention," the passage through them were closed to flags of war only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coast of the Russian Empire remains exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States, as soon as they possess naval forces, to which they would be able to oppose only a few vessels of feeble dimensions. The treaty of the 18th and 30th of March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in the presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that a written law, founded upon the respect for treaties as a basis of public law and rule for relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times. We have seen the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by a treaty of peace and by subsequent protocols, under the guaranty of the great Powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to a union and then to the sovereignty of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the tacit quiescence of the Great Powers, or, at least, without the latter having thought it necessary to call the attention of Europe to them. The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the cabinets that by this conduct they were put themselves in contradiction with the two chief stipulations of this treaty. Not to be found doubt. If these conclusions granted to one of the cardinal principles of the east, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinet and the Powers by virtue of principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but to recognize the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after the conclusion, in one of the essential clauses, in the face of the Powers who assembled in conference at Paris, and representing as a whole the right of collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was that of the July 1841, communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion Prince Gortschakoff declined, on the part of his imperial master, to the treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in case of the principalities, and stated the explicit protest of his representative, and that in consequence of these infractions Russia is entitled to renounce these stipulations of the treaty which directly touch her interests. It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by those articles which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have here an allegation that certain infractions have occurred, which is the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain stipulations of that instrument. 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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Motley is Recalled—The New Revenue Reform Party—Political Speculations—Maritime Convention with Great Britain—Election Frauds in South Carolina—The Tax on Gas.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1870.

THE RECALL OF MOTLEY.

The New York *Tribune* correspondent telegraphed last night: "It is understood that the Secretary of State, to-night, denies that an order has been sent to Minister Motley, peremptorily recalling him from his English mission, and ordering him to turn over the Legation to Moran. As the information contained in the original statement came directly from the White House, it is presumed that Secretary Fish has not yet complied with the President's instructions."

HE HAS BEEN RECALLED.

There have been conflicting reports concerning Minister Motley, but the question is now settled beyond dispute by the declaration of the President himself that he has recalled Mr. Motley and instructed Secretary Fish to advise him accordingly.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Advices received from official sources corroborate the charges of fraud in the Second South Carolina District, whereby Rowen was fraudulently counted in as elected. The district where Bowen received 33 votes, contents of two boxes were mixed together, and the count given him was only 15 votes. All these voters made affidavits of the facts, and the United States District Attorney is now engaged in prosecuting the conspirators, election managers for conspiracy to perpetrate these frauds. A fair count, it is alleged, will show that Rainey has a majority, and it is probable that the Board of Canvassers, in view of these facts, will award him a certificate.

THE REVENUE REFORM PARTY.

A correspondent telegraphs: The proposed new party of Revenue Reformers, forshadowed by the Chicago *Tribune* in its issue of Saturday last, created quite a commotion in Washington. Colonel Forney yields the whole question and admits that there is a new party to be formed. He says that the Chicago *Tribune* has deserted the Republican party, and states what the *Tribune* does not allege even, that Senator Trumbull will lead the coalition and become its candidate for the presidency. During the late canvass he made a speech at Springfield, which was strongly in favor of tariff reform, and it will be remembered that at the last session of Congress he introduced the civil service bill, making it incumbent upon the President of Congress to solicit office or sign recommendations for office in any of the Executive departments of the Government. He has also declared to favor the civil service reform as advocated by ex-Senator Cox and others. It is the impression here that a Reform party organized on Senator Trumbull will forshadow the policy which has been adopted by his organ, the *Tribune*. It is also said that Senator Trumbull will be the author of the *Tribune's* articles, that it has abandoned all hopes of the Republican party being able to elect a President in 1872.

Senator Trumbull is in Washington, and while he does not admit that he is a candidate for Presidency, on the head of the Revenue Reform party or any other party, at the same time warmly endorses the cause of civil service reform, and says he favors reform. He is pledged to both and will advocate both in his place in the Senate.

Senator Schurz says the Civil Service Reform movement will sweep the West, and that no party and no Administration can stand up against it. He arrived here to-day.

SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION.

The additional convention between the United States and Great Britain is published by authority. The three mixed courts of justice are abolished. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by them will be vested in the courts of one of the high contract ing parties, according to their respective choice. The courts of the United States will be expected to oppose the King's election. Edicts have been issued against public meetings, and a number, including those of Jan. 1872, arms. A determined effort has been discovered against the life of Prim. Five of the conspirators have been arrested, together with a large supplies of revolvers, grenades and poignards. Letters and telegrams have also been found, compromising those arrested and others. The trial will take place in a few days, and will be conducted in a public manner. Several outbreaks in the provinces have been quieted from the military precautions of the Madrid Government.

MADRID, November 16—A meeting of Liberal members of the Cortes was held yesterday. One hundred and fifty deputies were present, including Marshal Serrano, Lopez and Dominge. After a long conference it was agreed that the first vote in the Cortes upon the question to-day should be cast for the Duke of Montpensier, and if he is not chosen then the Duke of Aosta should receive their suffrages.

AUSTRIA.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, November 16.—The *Times* has a special from Vienna confirming the accounts already received of the excitement in that city produced by the circular of Prince Gortschakoff's tone causes much excitement there. The question of an alliance between England, Austria and Turkey is discussed on all hands.

The *Times* in its editorial on the subject bespeaks diligent and indignation for the Russian circular.

The *Independance Belge* has a telegram from Pesth, dated last evening, announcing that England, Turkey, Austria and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude towards Russia. A colleeting note, that of Italy, preparing a vigorous and threatening attitude of Russia causes a panic in money circles in that city.

CHINA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16. Late dispatches from China have been received. There have been further outrages committed on foreigners at Canton. The position of the Tien-Tsin criminals has been deferred for a time.

ITALY.

UNEASINESS ABOUT RUSSIA.

FLORENCE, November 16.—Russia's repudiation of the Paris treaty of 1856 causes intense a xiety here.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16. The steamship Erin, from New York, touched at Queenstown this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 16. Consols 92¼ Bonds flat 5-20's, 82, 87¾; do 67's, 90¾; 10-40's, 86¾. Stocks flat. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—Cotton firm; sales of 10,000 bales uplands 9½; orleans 9¾. Breadstuffs—Flour 25s. Wheat 10s. 2d. Corn 22s. Peas 38s. Pork and beef unchanged. Lard 76s. Cheese 75s. Cumberland middles 56s. Short rib middles 52s. Refined petroleum is dull.

BY MAIL FROM ABROAD.

THE modern Orlando Furioso is what the Berliners call Gambetta.

A LARGE number of skilled masons from Baden, are engaged in repairing the Cathedral at Strasburg.

THE leading English journals are severely condemning the purchase of commissions in the British army.

PAPER clothing is made in China and Japan. A coat costs ten cents, and a whole suit a quarter of a dollar.

THE Electrical Review, of Paris, accuses Napoleon III of having spread counterfeit bank notes through France.

THE council of the city of Ingenheim has donated the sum of five thousand dollars to the sufferers at Strasburg.

BAILE OLLIVIER, the ex-Minister, is at present in Switzerland. His brother is hopelessly insane at Turin.

THE Government of Saxony has purchased six million cigars in Holland. A good deal of them to the Hessian troops in front of Paris.

EIGHT French prisoners in the Fortress of Mayence, who were bitten by a mad dog, expired there recently, and the most horrible agonies.

THE city Nancy is obliged to pay a monthly contribution of ninety-five thousand francs to the Germans, without counting the provisions it has to furnish.

PRINCESS MATHILDE BONAPARTE seems to contemplate a prolonged stay in Brussels. She has rented for 3 year the entire magnificent Hotel Bischoffsheim, in the Rue Montagne Isabelle for the sum of fifty thousand francs.

In a letter, dated September 3, to Dr. Albanesy, Garibaldi writes: "The victory at Sedan is due to the fact that the Emperor conferred a great service on humanity by riddling the world of the silliest and most treacherous tyrant that ever lived."

SOME Bavarian papers urge the adoption of a banner for the projected confederation of all German States which will combine both the North German and Bavarian colors, such a combination would be "black, white and blue."

THE Kreig of Prussia has ordered that no more French officers, who have taken service by the Germans, be pensioned, as many of them who had given their parole previously, have violated it at the request of the Tours Government.

THE Colonel of a Bavarian light cavalry regiment recently said: "During the whole of this war my regiment has not made a single useless march. Every one of them was foreseen and so exactly guided, whereas in 1866 I hardly ever made a useful march."

THE Electeur Libre says that Mr. Morere, mayor of Fachen, a man over seventy-five years of age, replied to the Prussian cavalrymen who came to levy a contribution, by shooting four of them with his revolver. The consequences dragged him from the house and literally stamped him to death.

ACCORDING to a statement made by the War Department in Berlin, 3,000 Bavarians have had crossed into France on 20th of October last. Of these 500,000 are from the different States of the North Germany Confederation. The Territory held by the German troops in France at that date was more than four thousand square miles.

THE *Journal de Bordeaux* says a little steamer is kept ready, by day and by night, at the Harbor of Dover, to carry a certain Prince to Calais, in the event of his being called to the French crown. He intends to establish his capital provisionally in a city of Normandy. His friends have been informed of the event.

THE only obstacle in the way at present is the Prussian occupation of a great part of Normandy.

A LATE celebrated English philosopher, who required a piece of diamond for philosophical purposes, found a large one in the hands of a jeweler. It was an uncut gem, and had a flaw which greatly deteriorated its value. The gentleman paid a large sum for the stone, and the workman in cutting it, amputated the piece he wanted, separating the flaw, and sold the remainder back to the jeweler, after which interests as most directly in the treaty of the 30th and 30th of March, 1856. The special convention which was then concluded between the Black Sea annexed to this treaty contains engagements on part of Russia to limit her naval forces to inconsiderable limit, and to return treaty offered her the principle neutralization of this sea. In the view of the signatories powers from principles which he contained his journey further whether between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea or between these powers and the Sublime Porte. It was to increase the number of territories added by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the benefits of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all dangers of aggression. The experience of fifteen years has proved that this principle, upon which depends the security of the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, rests only on theory. In fact while Russia disarmed in the Black Sea and even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the conferences, loyally denied to herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defence in the adjacent seaports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and straits. France and England preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Moreover by the terms of the treaty the entrance into the Black sea was formally and forever prohibited to the flags of war whether of riparian powers or any other, but by virtue of a Convention, called "Straits Convention," the passage through them were closed to flags of war only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coast of the Russian Empire remains exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States, as soon as they possess naval forces, to which they would be able to oppose only a few vessels of feeble dimensions. The treaty of the 18th and 30th of March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in the presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that a written law, founded upon the respect for treaties as a basis of public law and rule for relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times. We have seen the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by a treaty of peace and by subsequent protocols, under the guaranty of the great Powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to a union and then to the sovereignty of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the tacit quiescence of the Great Powers, or, at least, without the latter having thought it necessary to call the attention of Europe to them. The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the cabinets that by this conduct they were put themselves in contradiction with the two chief stipulations of this treaty. Not to be found doubt. If these conclusions granted to one of the cardinal principles of the east, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinet and the Powers by virtue of principle applicable to the whole of the Christian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had n

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
...burgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

...ZETTE BUILDING:
...Smithfield Street.

...RSDAY, NOV. 17, 1870.

...at Frankfort 94.

...closed in New York yesterday

...ND is in a state of great excite...r the Throne question. From ...grams there is every indication of ...tion between the Republicans ...archists. A conspiracy is said to ...n discovered against Prim, and ...he conspirators have been arrest... year 1870 seems as if it would ...y glutted with blood.

REVENUE REFORMERS propose to ... Senator Trumbull for President ...nly, it does look as though the ...idential campaign would be tri...

If it be true that Schurz is in ...tion declaring for Revenue Re... opinion of General Grant con... the Schurz-Brown movement, ...to be exactly correct.

...n of Russia's intended viola... Paris treaty of 1856 is assuming ...e shape. Our telegrams of the ...pt that England, Turkey, Austria ...have entered into agreement to ...a common attitude towards Rus... and securities of all kinds ...on in London and a London tele...orts that the British fleet is pre... Vessels of war have been re... from every station, except where ...actually needed, and a general ...war is said to be inevitable.

SECRETARY COX.

...ort to abuse the President over ...of Secretary Cox's resignation, ...ned a magnitude, never before ...the history of any administra... there are those who have ...themselves a power never before ...and which, under the circum... do no good, and might have ...h evil. It is establishing a pre... if pursued, would fetter every ...ation, and absolutely prevent ...ge of Cabinet officers where it ...beneficial. Every partisan of ...ntee would call around him his ...d raise a howl over the iniquity ...inistration because a Cabinet ...d been removed.

...binet was formed by the ap... of the President. His wis... diligence and honesty placed Mr. ...t bureau. He was not put there ...ice of the people, nor was there ...wild cry of delight raised when ...appointed. We presume he ...have accepted the position, as ...ble man, unless his policy agreed ...of the President. And we ...hat having put him there with ...sent of the people being asked, ...be in his judgment he thought ...e for the benefit of the Govern... had the right to get rid of him ...he thought it best, and without ...consent of the people. And ...so still.

...esident is responsible for the ... which he carries on this gov... and responsible to the people. ...moment the people interfere ...take to run the government ...le, by saying who shall and who ...be retained in the Cabinet, that ...e President becomes responsi...er. We think that the Presi... right not only to remove Mr. ...e remove every member of his ...d without excusing himself to ...for so doing, and that all he is ...to the people for is, to put ...e vacant places who will man ...respective departments to the ...faction of the citizens. If he ...is all the people have a right ... and if he does not do so, he ...es an object of attack. If he is ...responsible for the manner in ...carries on the Government, he ...permitted to use the means, ...opinion are best calculated to ...most satisfactory result. But ...ance to which we refer, he is ...by any such test. He is at... removing Secretary Cox, not ...g his policy, because there is ...t remote reason for supposing ...as changed. He had the right ...the Secretary, and those who ...inst that right are interfering ...olicy of the administration, ...been universally commended ...disclose whether Mr. Cox's out... and efficient is carrying out ...of that Department, and if he ...t to be, we hope the President ...him.

COX AND PIATT.

...it, at last. It puzzled the ...to figure out why so much ...ade because Cox had to go out ...binet. But "D. P." of the *...Commercial*, has made it all *...wants to run for the Presi...*. P.," which being interpreted, ...Piatt, telegraphs to the Cin... *...mercial* thus:

...ng against Cox here is intense, ...combination of rings, lobbies ...holders that is venomous and ...all the hotels, streets and de... hears nothing but denun... abuse. The fact is creeping ...upid shuffle that the people ...sustain the Secretary, *and ...some danger of being made*

...e is not very great, we fancy; ...that Cox has the Presidency ...crops out so clearly in the ...e have *italicized*, that it is easy ...an explanation of all the noise ...made over Cox's resignation. ...ante to be President, and he ...is the way to get himself ...people. He picks a quarrel ...tries to make out it is all be... for civil service reform, and ...elf with the notion that the ...take him up and elect him ...consequence. The milk in ...t is therefore accounted for. ...of Illinois, however, is about ...e going to ride the civil ...hobby, expects to form a ...t of the Democratic party ...ppointed Republicans, and ...tate of the new party for ...but then the Democrats must ...are of the ticket. Especial... expected to furnish the ...vote; so that we fear Cox in ...umbull's calculations. It is ...small a party should be ...ll out so soon about such ...let them settle it among ...

...was when a President was ...have a right to choose his ...and change it as often as he ...out being called in question ...his prerogative to denied to ...friends, and the President ...sidered indictable for con... with one of his Secretar... the ear of the whole coun... the cuteries made by those ...the removal of a cabinet of... acceptable to the Chief ...Is it because the President ...legal and Constitutional ...but because this cabi... particular wants to be ...self, and does not know ...self before the people as ...candidate, except by pre... with Grant and trying ...of one a martyr for prin...

...ed the spirit of prophecy ...Mr. Cox will never be ...a candidate for Presi... generally conceived will soon pass ...of forgotten vanities along ...ed forgotten vanities along ...His chance for political ...h of the ailment. The ...

student of American political history may, by patient delving, unearth the record of many men in past times, who, like Cox, quarreled with the President, lost their Cabinet offices, and blazed out into temporary notoriety in consequence, but who speedily sunk out of sight and passed into eternal oblivion. We commend *their* cases to the careful study of Cox and his mentor, Piatt. The way of the demagogue is *not* the path to the Presidency.

NAPOLEON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

The defense of this campaign, though written by an officer attached to the General Staff, is said to have been written from Napoleon's dictation. It is a most singular narrative of folly, indecision and incompetency, and could not have been written by any less authority than the Emperor himself. Starting at the inception of the war, this pamphlet declares that the Emperor, when war was declared, not only felt that the campaign would be surrounded with great difficulties, but that he also frequently gave expression to the thought, and that many observed the look of sadness with which he listened to the shouts of "Onward to Berlin." That the Emperor knew that Prussia was ready with nine hundred thousand men, and could count, with the aid of the Southern German States, on one million one hundred thousand soldiers. That France could only muster six hundred thousand. And finally that the real fighting power of the two nations was five hundred and fifty thousand for Prussia, and three hundred thousand for France. The pamphlet goes on to assert that Napoleon, being fully satisfied that Prussia could bring a much stronger army into the field than France, determined to make a dash, cross the Rhine, separate Southern Germany from Northern Germany, and by the eclat of a first success, secure the alliance of Austria and Italy.

This is a strange medley of most curious contrivances. Why it might be thought, from thus far reading the defense, that Napoleon, "good easy man," had taken up this terrible gauntlet of war, thrown down by a fierce foe, and that he had reasoned with, exhorted and conjured France not to commit the desperate act of involving the nation in war with Prussia at that time. It might be thought that this great mind looked forward to almost sure defeat, and that his great soul felt pity and sorrow for the misguided men who were madly crying "on to Berlin." And yet the simple fact is, Napoleon threw down the gauntlet to Prussia and forced on the war, on the most silly and ridiculous ground, but really to preserve his dynasty, and the cry of "Onward to Berlin" was first raised by the Emperor himself. The very outcest raises in our minds almost contempt for the man who is almost solely responsible for the Franco-Prussian war, and yet knowing, as he must know, that the world so understands and believes, puts forth this weak and trifling effort, under another name. Every one knows, that had the French been victorious, this endeavor to shift the responsibility of its creation never would have been made, but Napoleon would have assumed the entire credit of conception and execution.

But his plan to separate the Northern and Southern German States failed, and he gives as his excuse, everything was wrong. Preparations had not been made long enough in advance, there were defects in the military organizations, and these defects had existed for the last fifty years; the war office interfered in 1860 with the improvements of Napoleon, and camping materials and ambulance wagons were all under such system of red tape that they could not be brought speedily together. In fact, the Emperor of France, if his own account is to be believed, actually declared war against a nation he knew was of vast military power, and expected to be victorious only by rapid and speedy movements, and *then* discovers that his army is in such condition, he cannot get it together, and its supplies are in such admirable disorder that they are just where they were *not* wanted. We are compelled to admire the inimitable coolness of the sentence used in the defense, "No doubt the objection will be made, that some at least, of the faults heretofore mentioned ought to have been remedied in advance." Yes! one would have thought so, and more particularly with reference to the amount *of men the dash* was to be made with.

Yet we find by the defence, a *mistake of sixty thousand* in the army of Strasburg, out of *one hundred thousand*, and not enough equipments for those forty thousand.

We turn away from these admissions of utter incompetency, *if they be true*, to a singular fact, that might as well have been admitted, for it was a matter of belief everywhere. That is, that the movements of the Prussian army were always unknown to the French leaders. On the 6th of August General Frossard was defeated and we quote an extract that we think will satisfy most minds, that the French army was in a most singular state of confusion, without order, without head, without government.

Nevertheless, the hope of carrying out the (original) plan of the campaign was not lost. It was thought that the enemy would not be ready before us. His movements were not known, nor in what quarter his forces were being massed; and it was with a view of determinating these things that on the 2d of August, tentative steps were taken at Saarbruck; but, on the 4th, the attack upon the Douay Division at Wissembourg by imposing forces, and, two days later, the glorious and fatal battle of Froschweiller, caused all uncertainty to pass away.

On the same day, the 6th of August, the army corps of Gen. Frossard had a hand-to-hand struggle with a large body of the enemy, upon the hights of Spicheren; and although the result of this engagement may not have been favorable, it may be affirmed that, if the two divisions which were in a position to support Gen. Frossard, had executed more promptly the orders which they had received from Marshal Bazaine, we should upon that day have carried off the victory.

However this may be, our position was critical. By the old initiative of the German troops, who poured in simultaneously by the Sarre and by the Rhine, we were caught in the very act of formation. The corps of Gen. de Failly had not had time to reinforce that of Marshal McMahon, and found itself cut off from the army of Metz; the corps of Gen. Douay, which was slowly mustering at Belfort, found itself far distant from the theatre of military operations; and the army of Marshal Canrobert was not yet completely formed at the camp of Chalons.

The army of Metz, however, was brought up to its quota of 140,000, but a fatality seems to have settled on the French. The Prussians had a large army in the field, and always seemed to know, just where to find the French. But where the Prussians were, except indeed when they were actually in fight, was always a mystery to Napoleon's army. We prefer, however, that the defence should tell its own story on this point:

The effective force of the Army of Metz was brought up to 140,000 by the arrival of Marshal Canrobert with two divisions and the reserve, and it received orders for its concentration around Metz, in the hope that it might be able to fall upon one of the Prussian armies before they had effected their junction. Unfortunately, as if by this campaign all the elements of success for us were to be wanting, not only was the concentration of the army retarded by the combat at Spicheren and by the bad weather, but its action was paralyzed by the absolute ignorance in which we always remained concerning the position and the strength of the hostile armies. So well did the Prussians conceal their movements behind the formidable shelter of cavalry which they deployed before them in all directions, that, notwithstanding the most persevering inquiries, it was never really known where the mass of their troops was, nor, in consequence, where our chief efforts should be directed. On the 14th of August, as also on the 16th, no one imagined that the whole Prussian army had to be dealt with. It was doubtless Gravelotte that Verdun could easily be reached on the morrow. At Paris they were no better informed than we. These melancholy openings of the campaign must, naturally enough have effected public opinion in a painful manner.

Shortly after the command is given to Bazaine, and no doubt because Napoleon felt he was totally unfitted to get out of the difficulties he was in. But we cannot follow this history further. It is, if saything a miserable, paltry effort and degrades the Emperor. We cannot however avoid calling attention to one more quotation.

The Emperor, convinced, according to the assertions of the press, that the King had declared that he made war not against France, but against her Sovereign, did not hesitate to constitute himself a prisoner, hoping that, the object of the war being attained by the sacrifice of his liberty, the conqueror would be less exacting toward France and the army.

If any person was aware that King William had never made use of that expression, it was Napoleon, and he undoubtedly was aware that the expression had never been made. To say therefore that that was one reason for his surrender is strange, to say the least of it, for at the time, the whole army was hemmed in and escape impossible. We do not think Napoleon has improved his case by his defence.

BRIEF TOPICS.

BISMARCK'S DEMANDS.

The North German *Correspondent* (official) says: The various proposals in favor of peace negotiations that have been made to the Federal Chancellor from republican, imperialist and other quarters have been uniformly met with the reply that the first and indispensible preliminary is the election of an assembly of representatives of the French people, from whom alone, and the Government they think fit to sanction, a sure and durable peace is to be expected. The Chancellor has already declared his willingness to cooperate for the attainment of this desirable end, and to facilitate, so far as he is able, the meeting of the Assembly, which shall be at perfect liberty, as far as Germany is concerned, to choose the form of government it believes best adapted for France.

BAZAINE TO THE ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Marshal Bazaine has issued the following order of the day to the army announcing the capitulation:

To the Army of the Rhine: GENERAL ORDER NO. 12. Conquered by famine, we are compelled to submit to the laws of war by constituting ourselves prisoners. At various epochs in our military history brave troops, commanded by Massena, Kleber, Gouvin St. Cyr, have experienced the same fate which does not in any way tarnish military honor, when, like you, their duty has been so gloriously accomplished to the extremity of human limits.

All that was loyally possibly to be done in order to avoid this end has been attempted and could not succeed.

As to renewing a supreme attempt to break thorough the fortified lines of the enemy, in spite of your gallantry and the sacrifice of thousands of lives, which may still be useful to the country, it would have been a unavailing, on account of the armament and of the overwhelming forces which guard and support these lines; a disaster would have been the consequence.

Let us be dignified in adversity; let us respect the honorable conventions that have been stipulated, if we wish to be respected as we deserve to be. Let us, above all, for the reputation of our army, shun acts of indiscipline, such as destruction of arms and material, since, according to military usages, places and armament will be restored to France when peace is signed.

In leaving the command I make it a duty to express to generals, officers and soldiers all my gratitude for their loyal co-operation, their brilliant valor on the battlefield, their resignation in privations, and it is with broken heart that I separate from you.

The Marshal of France Commander-in-Chief.

[Signed.] BAZAINE.

OPERATIONS AT HELL GATE.

The New York *Tribune* says: Within the last four weeks, and since the removal of the injuction restraining the Government from blasting in the heading at Hallet's Point, great progress has been made in the work at Hell Gate under Col. Breithemer. The irregular shaft which has been sunk within the cofferdam have nearly reached the depth of 35 feet, to which it is to be carried. The headings are named as follows: 1, Farragut; 2, Madison; 3, Humphreys; 4, Hoffman; 5, Sherman; 6, Jefferson; 7, Grant; 8, McClellan. Nos. 9 and 10 are unnamed. The first gallery has been reached 50 feet from the shaft. These shafts are driven underneath the water into Hallet's Point Reef. Their average length will be 350 feet. Fifty feet from the shaft, at Farragut's Heading, commences the first gallery which intersects all the headings, ending at Heading No. 10. The length of this gallery will be 750 feet. Gallery No. 2 runs parallel with Gallery No. 1, situated 50 feet further under the water and 100 feet from the shaft, and will be 900 feet in length. Gallery No. 3, parallel with Gallery No. 2, 50 feet from it, is 750 feet from the main shaft and 1,200 feet in length. Other galleries are projected, each one being 50 feet from the last. When all the galleries and headings are finished there will be 48 piers from 30 to 50 feet square, holding up the roof of the rock. These piers will be mined and charged with powder, the charges to be from 120 to 250 pounds in each pier. At the rate the operations have been pushed for the past month the entire work will be completed before the 4th of July, 1872, and Col. Breithemer confidently expects to make a grand Fourth of July salute by blowing up this dangerous obstruction to navigation. At present 150 men are employed, the majority of them being Welsh miners.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A remarkable case of circumstantial evidence, leading to the hanging for murder of an innocent man, has just come to light, and is published in the *Courier Journal*. In the year 1817 Dr. John P. Sanderson was murdered in Metcalf County, Kentucky, and John C. Hamilton was executed as his assassin. All the circumstances connected with the case pointed so surely towards Hamilton as the murderer that no jury on earth could have failed to convict him; the victim's money was found in his possession; overalls belonging to him were found spotted with blood, he had borrowed the pistol with which Sanderson was killed, and he was the last man seen in his company on a lonely road, near which the body was found. Little could be done by the defendant's counsel save showing his client's good character and giving his extremely improbable explanation of the whole case. His statements were not corroborated, and he was hanged. In 1860 Richard H. Rousseau, then minister to Central America, learned through unquestionable sources that about thirty or forty-five years ago a man was executed for murder in the eastern part of Mississippi, who under the gallows, confessed that it was he and a comrade of his who had murdered Sanderson, wrenching from his hand the pistol which Hamilton had lent him, and blowing his brains out with it.

INSULTED COCKNEYS.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: At an early hour yesterday morning, about one hundred English coagregated at the gate of Clarenton *en route* for London. There were with him about sixty Americans and twenty Russians, who also were going to leave us. Imagine the indignation of these "Vives Romani," when they were informed that, while the Russians and Americans would be allowed to pass the Prussian outposts, owing to the list of the English wishing to go not having reached Count Bismarck in time, they would have to put off their journey to another day. The guard had literally to be turned out to prevent them from endeavoring to force their way through the whole German army. I spoke, this morning, to an English butler who had made one of the party. This worthy man evidently was of opinion that the end of the world is near at hand, when a butler and a most respectable person is treated in this manner. "Pray, sir, may I ask," he said, with bitter scorn, "whether Her Majesty is still on the throne of England?" I replied, "I believed that she was." "Then," he went on, "as this Count Bismarck, has they call 'im, driven the British nobles hout of the 'ouse of Lords? nothing which this feller does would surprise me now." Butler, Charge d'Affairs, and the other *riens*, are, I understand, to make another start as soon as the "feller" condescends to answer a letter which has been forwarded to him, asking him to fix a day for their departure.

SENSIBLE.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: Tyrants, although generally regarded with great disfavor, sometimes issue mandates for the best advantage of their subjects. It is said that tyrant Fashion now enjoins that balls and parties shall not be kept up all night, and that all her faithful subjects should be put away in a horizontal position by two o'clock, A. M., at the latest. The Scotch poet thought it a little like bravado when he kept up his frolic to the "wee sma' hours ayant the tweal," but if fashion considers 2 A. M. as early retiring, there is something gained. It will be well if the followers of the mode will push the edict to extremes, as they usually do; and make midnight the limit, and rule all those to be "vulgar nobodies" who protract amusement beyond that hour.

THE MOABITE STONE.

This curious relic of antiquity was the subject of a paper recently read in the department of Ethnology and Anthropology of the British Association. The author of the paper, Rev. C. D. Guisbert, says that this stone dates back nine hundred years before Christ, and that the inscriptions are more ancient than two-thirds of the Old Testament books. Out of fifteen Moabite cities mentioned in the Old Testament, the names of eleven are to be found on the stone. From the inscriptions, Dr. Guisbert has arrived at the conclusions that the Moabites had attained a high degree of civilization, and were superior to the Israelites in military ability. He was also of the opinion that our alphabet was derived through the Greeks and Romans, from the Moabites. He also contended that, at the period indicated by the inscriptions, an organized temple service existed among the Israelites living out of Palestine, and that the service was analogous to that of the Moabites. He also stated that the word "Jehovah" was in common use among the Israelites nine hundred years before Christ, although afterwards it was considered too sacred to be named. Dr. Rawlinson, in the discussion that followed, objected to the conclusions of the paper, and attributed to the Phœnicians the merit of the discoveries claimed for the Moabites.

AN AMPHIBIOUS NONDESCRIPT.

A "miniature monster of the deep," recently captured in the Ohio River, is described by a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as follows: "It is not a serpent or an eel, for it has legs, nor is it a fish, though it has gills. It is not a water dog, nor is it an alligator. In length this animal is probably nine inches. Its body is cylindrical, like that of a serpent, the skin has a snaky texture and look, and is covered with brown spots. The head and mouth resemble those of a catfish, and the eyes are very small. The tail flattens vertically, like that of a fish, but has no sign of a fin upon it. Just back of the eyes are two gills like those of a fish, except that from each of them protrude beautiful, delicate purple plumy tissues. Then it has four delicate short legs, spreading like those of a lizard, but proportionately very much shorter. The legs all terminate in beautiful little hands, the front pair provided with four, the hind pair with five fingers each. Altogether, the animal is as comely in appearance as it is strange in character."

FEMALE WARRIORS.

The information of a battalion of women in Paris for the defense of the city is not so novel that it should be looked upon with either contempt or distrust. For aggressive measures, female soldiers will never be successful—women's nature relents too soon, and would grow tender to an enemy long before she had conquered him. But for defense woman may be declared man's equal, if not his superior. To supply impulse fires her patriotic heart at home, and her affection for domestic association will make up in energy and faithful devotion the lack of physical endurance. Many famous sieges have been rendered desperate for the assailants by determined women as well by brave men. In Tortos, which was attacked by the Moors in 1149, the bravery of the very best and gentlest women was such that the city was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy, and an order of Female Knights was created as a reward to the defenders, upon whom the highest honors were showered by the reigning sovereign.

BEECHER ON PREACHERS.

Henry Ward Beecher explains a little professional matter as follows: Once in ten thousand times twin gifts come to the same man; but as a general rule, our churches must make up their minds to it that if they have a perfect preacher he cannot be their pastor, or if they have a faithful pastor he cannot be their preacher. A certain woman kept boarders. On Monday she bought twenty pounds of juicy beef, a splendid roast. One day's soup will hardly be missed from it, she said. And Monday's soup was made and praised and the beef was still juicy. On Tuesday, too, she had soup, and so on Wednesday. By judicious cutting, letting in water and letting out juice, soups tolerable but weaker and weaker, were endured every day and Saturday. On Sunday she roasted the beef. At dinner the boarders said one to another "This meat is a little dry. Our landlady is great on soup, but she breaks down on roast. There are juiceful pastor's six days in the week, who are rather dry on Sunday.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Elise Polko says: The French prisoners are generally very thankful for every friendly word addressed to them in their own language, and accept with the most chivalrous manner of the French all the trifling gifts and cigars that are offered to them. We have never remarked the slightest obtrusiveness, or the exertion to attract attention. Here and there a prisoner carved a small windmill, with all manner of ingenious ornamentation; also, figures with moveable arms and legs, and modding heads. At the end of the last street of tents, we found a young sculptor of no mean talent. He had an expressive head, and a Prussian soldier cap was perched on his intelligent forehead. He had just finished a noble looking head of the Savior, life-size and from clay. It was designed as a decoration for the field altar, which was to be erected on the following morning, for the performance of mass. Two angels were in course of construction for the same object. In one part of the encampment a crowd had assembled about two fencers. Peeled willow sticks took the place of rapiers, but attack and defence appeared as elegant as those of a fencing master.

A DOUBLE SUICIDE

About ten days ago two Chinamen, Ah Gee and Ah Yin, were arrested in San Francisco for burglary. There were four charges against each of them, and they waived an examination in the Police Court. After that they were taken to the County Jail and both confined in one cell. They robbed several stores and obtained about five thousand dollars worth of silk and other property. The prisoners probably saw their way clear to the Penitentiary if they stood a trial, and to avoid that fate they finally agreed to kill themselves. Some time after midnight they proceeded to fulfil their agreement. One of them twisted his queue around his neck and fastened the free end to one of the bars in the windows. The other one tied a strip of stout cloth around his neck and fastened it to another bar in the same window. While doing so they stood on their blankets, which were rolled up at the proper time kicked them away and swung off side by side. When discovered both of the men were dead, but their bodies were still warm. They left some writing, but no Chinaman has been found who will translate it.

SUBURBAN PARIS.

The devastation wrought by the seige of Paris is specially notable in the environs, once its pride and crowning glory. A letter by balloon mail describes a tour to the village of Le Folie, at the intersection of the railway to Strasburg with the Canal de l'Ourcq. Before the seige the roads from Paris to *Le Folie* were lined with beautiful villas, and, at the least, 3,000 vehicles passed over them every day. Now the whole is a scene of desolation. Hares and rabbits, driven from the woods by their occupance by the Germans, bounded across the road; troops of vagrant dogs lurked about, deserted by their owners. When caught they are taken to the Jardin des Plantes to feed the carnivorous wild beasts. Every fence, shutter, door, gate and casing has been cut up for fuel, and the outposts, composed of Francitreurs and Mobiles, complain of scarcity of food, receiving meat but twice a week. The German outposts are only two hundred yards distant, but so well do they conceal themselves that not a man is to be seen.

A SURFEIT OF GRAIN.

A narrow escape from death was experienced by a lad of 16 named Leonard, in Ithaca, N. Y., a few days ago. He, with other lads, was playing in a grain storehouse, and a quantity of barley being drawn from a large bin in the third story, he got in and sat down upon the grain directly over the spout. There he sat, till the grain, closing in around him, held him fast like a quicksand. The other boys ran down and, above the hum, the proprietor shut the spout and rushed to the room, but all that could be seen above the grain was one of Leonard's hands, which he seized, but could do nothing towards extricating him, and when other help arrived the hand had turned black. Carefully but rapidly shoveling, the lad's head appeared, but his face was black, and his nose and mouth filled with the barley. Soon he gasped, opened his eyes and began to breath. Meanwhile it was impossible to pull him out till about sixty bushels more grain had been drawn off, those in the bin supporting his head, but all sinking with the body. The boy was finally got out, almost senseless, but is recovering.

ONLY A THALER.

A letter from the Prussian army near Metz relates the following little incident: "A little after the service I was sitting with the paymaster and another officer, when a knock came to the door, and there entered a great hulking fellow from Dantzic, who sheepishly asked the paymaster to accommodate him with paper money for his thaller. How much do you think he had? Why counting pfennigs and a queer collection of kreutzers, he could make up just one thaler, and this huge remittance the great, honest, manly fellow would send to the frau away on the shores of the Baltic. It was only three shillings, but it was the last stiver the man had, and he will go without his glass of beer till next pay day comes around. Fancy an English soldier coming to his officer with a handful of half-pence for conversion into paper money! But a German regiment is one great brotherhood, and the paymaster pocketed the coppers and gave the man the paper thaler with a kindly word and look.

TIT FOR TAT.

We have more than once alluded to the common practice of certain societies in importuning newspapers for a gratuitous copy "for filing." A Canadian publisher, who had been appealed to by an association of young men to insert gratuitously in his paper an advertisement, and to send their reading room a copy of his paper for a year on the same liberal terms, replied, announcing his willingness to comply, but with the important proviso that it should be upon the principle of "gift gaff is fair fellowship." He therefore asked to have sent down to him by mail boat four boxes of Malaga raisins, which, by a nice calculation, he estimated to be a fair equivalent for a year's subscription to his paper and the price of the advertisement, adding: "Should you not feel inclined to comply with my request, I trust you will see the impropriety of asking for that which you yourself do not feel inclined to give." We are not advised whether the mail boat has yet carried down those raisins, but think it rather unlikely.

EDIBLES.

The ancient, ante-bellum hippophagists of Paris are congratulating themselves upon the opportunity afforded by the siege of making proselytes to their faith and love of horse flesh. As it is now, the only *filet de bœuf* which can be obtained, the epicures are coming to the conclusion which necessity prompts, that it is by no means bad, if not quite such a delicacy as the enthusiastic old horse-eaters try to make it out. The hippophagists are in danger, however, of being eclipsed by a bolder sect of innovators, who are, in fact, cat-eaters, but who have not ventured to announce their dishes of cat under any other names than those of veal or rabbit *ragouts*. The hungry are easily deceived; and where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise. We have the immortal Mr. Weller's authority for the fact that "Weal pie is very good when you know as it isn't made of kittens." A correspondent at Paris writes that he was invited out to dine on rabbit, which he thought was excellent until his host had the hardihood to tell him he had been eating cat, and actually showed him other cats salted down for the siege.

BEWARE OF TOBACCO.

We recently saw floating the rounds of our exchanges an article headed "Comfort for tobacco users," asserting, among other thing tobacco was capable of doing, that if one drop of the oil of the much abused plant were put upon the tongue of a dog or a cat it would kill the animal in less than ten minutes. Other instances were cited to prove the deadly nature of tobacco which we refrain from printing merely on account of their alarming character. Now here is another paragraph on the opposite side, which has all the appearances of truthfulness: Scientific men have recently discovered that the poison taken into the system from the continual smoking of tobacco will cause death in one hundred and sixty-seven years. We warn our readers who have been smoking nearly that length of time to break themselves of the habit immediately.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

A Brussels paper, speaking of these birds, says that it is not always safe to trust to their aid, and cites the instance of a contemporary at Antwerp, who, unwilling to pay for a telegraph message, sent his reporter to the opening of the Belgian Parliament with orders to despatch two pigeons with a full copy of the King's speech. He arrived at Brussels, gave the birds to the porter of the hotel, ordered a fricassee for breakfast and went down to the Chambers. His task finished, He returned to his lodgings, made his cosy, ate and praised his lunch, and then asked for the pigeons to be brought in—receiving as a reply from the waiter that "he had just eaten them." If Paris is brought to extremities, will there not be considerable danger that these vehicles of correspondence will be used in the kitchen rather than at the post-office?

KING GEORGE.

A correspondent of the *Spenerche Zeitung*, writing from Osnabruck, says the enthusiasm of the inhabitants at the success of the war is indescribable. The Hanoverians who in general seemed more phlegmatic than the Prussians, have quite shaken off their indolence. "Formerly," he continues, "the name of King George was sometimes mentioned with regret, but, since his unpatriotic conduct at the commencement of the war, he is seldom spoken of, and when it occurs, it is always with indignation. He is here generally supposed to have shared the guilt of the war."

AN ARRANT SWINDLER.

An Account of His Latest and a Brief Catalogue of His Former Crimes.

Amongst those who have had a temporary gale of prosperity wafted to them by the war is one Creary Whellams, who, finding himself a few months ago short of cash, which appears to have been his chronic condition, conceived the "happy thought" of collecting for the sick and wounded, and forthwith proceeded to organize a staff of nice little boys, who scoured the metropolis with money boxes to aid the ingenious Whellams in his benevolent object, who supplemented this vigorous action by collection boxes placed at a number of Metropolitan railway stations. On the 6th of September he paid in £66, at the same time taking care to report progress in the papers, but having thus well advertised the thing he appears to have thought that his own turn had now come, and from that date to October 19 only £22 found its way to the sufferers. Probably Mr. Whellams would have continued to enjoy the public liberality but for the amazing and inquisitorial interference of a well known trade protection society, and, although like a man of spirit he incontinently proceeded to kick the cashiery down stairs, in the end that functionary got the better of him to such an extent that the philanthropist is now remanded for having obtained money under false pretenses. The prosecuting attorney favored the court with a brief biography of the defendant, which presents an epitome of roguery that would do credit to Chicago.

In 1863 he was a bankrupt as a bootmaker in Finsbury market, and absconded from his bankruptcy, leaving a very large deficiency, and paying nobody, and in 1868 he became bankrupt again at Liverpool, and paid nothing in the pound, and before he did so he got credit in every direction, and some watches he got he pawned and gave the owner the duplicate to get them out. He was next heard of as an emigration agent at No. 8 Grace Church street, which he abandoned for the collection of money for the sick and wounded. While he held the offices for the emigration scheme he was in such straightened circumstances that two executions were put into the office for small debts, and then he took to collecting money, ostensibly for the sick and wounded but really for himself.

A notion widely prevails that Whellams is not the only one who has made a "deuced good thing" out of "the sick and wounded." There are rumors of "sucking surgeons," to whom pints of porter are as nectar when at home, dining at Brussels restaurants, with the ice pail on one hand and the eshwebbed Romance Conti reclining in its cradle on the other.

LIFE IN A CHIMNEY.

A Sketch of Newfoundland Poverty.

Perhaps in no other country, not even in Ireland of to-day, could you find so many instances of people living in extreme poverty, amid surrounding, as in this island in one of the fishing villages, a short distance from St. Johns, the name of which is Pouch Cove, I met lately with a singular illustration of this extreme of human wretchedness. Here I was informed of a family that for two years had been living literally in a chimney. As I proceed to "interview" this primitive household and found the story quite correct. A chimney built of rough stones, in the rudest style of architecture, served to show where once a cottage had been. The owner, as the readiest means of ejecting the tenant, who had fallen into poverty and failed to pay the rent, adopted the method of some Irish landlords, and pulled down the wood cottage, leaving the chimney standing. The tenants were not to be got rid of so cheaply; like ghosts who haunt old ruins, and will not be driven away, they took refuge in the chimney. This was a wide, open one, of considerable dimensions, such as may be seen still in some primitive spots, with the hearthstone as fireplace. Fearing, perhaps, that if they effected any improvement on their strange domicile a demand would be made for rent, and that, in case of eviction, no allowance would be made for such "improvement," tenant right not being recognized here, they contented themselves with piling up some loose stones, leaving a small opening covered with an old rag, which served as a door. Here they passed the first winter, having little clothing, as may be supposed, and but scanty supplies of food. How they managed to exist is indeed a mystery, but they took no harm and enjoyed perfect health. They had one advantage in the abundance of wood for fuel, which could be had for the cutting. Ventilation, by the countless openings that established a thorough draught, must have been perfect enough to satisfy even Miss Florence Nightingale, and to this, no doubt, they owed, in part, their immunity from disease.

The owner of the property, more tender hearted than some Irish landlords, left them undisturbed, and encouraged by the "fairly of peace" which they enjoy, I found when I visited them a few days ago that they had erected across the opening of the chimney a sort of rude porch of loose boards and boughs in order to break the force of the northern blasts. They have now reached the summit of improvement and are inclined to "rest and be thankful."

A Singular Lawsuit—The Rights of People Who Patronize Barbers.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* of November 10th says: A singular lawsuit was heard before Justice Rose yesterday. It seems that some time ago Mr. Marsh, a resident of the Fourth ward, paid to Mr. Bible, the barber, corner of Ward and Market streets, one dollar and seventy-five cents for a mug and brush, which he left there, and which was regularly numbered in its place with other customers' shaving utensils. When Mr. Marsh desired to undergo tonsorial operations, he would of course patronize Bible. Recently a disturbance occurred between the barber and his patron, whereupon the latter expressed a desire to take away his cup and brush, but Bible very ungeneously refused. Marsh thereupon brought a suit *in troper* before Justice Rose, to recover his property. On the trial the barber testified that he had to pay $2 for each mug, and 25 cents per brush, at wholesale, and that they were not sold to Marsh, but only leased while he should patronize the shop, although he paid fourteen shillings for them. The Justice having heard the evidence, said that although the amount involved was trifling, there was a great principel affecting the whole shaving community, at stake, and he would reserve his decision.

This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Court rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the value of the cup and brush which, according to Bible's own testimony, is $2.25, a clean profit of 50 cents—although, of course, Marsh will only receive the price paid.

The Court looked upon Bible's plea of a lease, and not a sale, as ridiculous, since the customer was obliged to pay the defendant for his services in addition to the fourteen shillings.

Have You Bleeding at the Lungs!

This is a serious affliction, whether it is inconsiderate or not, because it is a premonitory symptom of some more formidable disease of the lungs, and we know of no remedy of equal power for its cure to be compared with DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which not only heals and cures the ulcerated lungs, but at the same time restores the general health and strength of the body. Most medicines are weakening in their effects. Not so with DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE; it heals as it goes, and it strengthens while it is curing the most violent cough, one or two doses of which is often sufficient. The former editor of the *Evening Mail* was cured of a violent cough, by only two doses of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, and it did so without weakening or sickening him, or stopping him from his usual occupation. No remedy has ever been discovered for coughs and pulmonary diseases equal to DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE. Call at the Doctor's Medical office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and he will examine your lungs and tell you all about it. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full direction how to use it.

HEMP AND TAR LOZENGES.

The best and most effectual remedy known for coughs and colds, tickling in the throat, etc.

Irwin's celebrated Pile Ointment, the best remedy known for Piles, sold only in Pittsburgh, at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair street), where you will find a handsome assortment of Drugs and Chemicals; also, all and every kind of Toilet Articles, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, and the finest preparations in our line for housekeepers of every description. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

A NATIONAL MEDICINE.

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or turn a street corner now-a-days that he does not find, staring him in the face, the announcement that Prof. So-and-so has just discovered a medicine which is a panacea for all the ills that flesh is, or may be heir to. These "wonderful" discoveries usually have an existence of a few months, then disappear from public notice. The reason of their sudden extinguishment is apparent. They were humbugs. As the outset all medical preparations have an equal chance for success, as all are equally unknown; but the chaff is soon winnowed from the grain by the practical test which an unprejudiced public applies to all things. There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any length of time. One of the few which we have now in mind, and which has been a long time familiar to nearly every household in the land, is the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their almost universal sale and use, and their emphatic endorsement from all portions of the country, compel the admission that they must be a specific for the ailments for which they are recommended. Letters before us attest their efficacy in diseases of the throat, bowels and liver. In that truly terrible complaint, dyspepsia, they are regarded as a sure cure. In Pittsburgh, where these Bitters are manufactured, their sale for home use is immense. This fact alone speaks volumes in its favor.—*Extracts from the Muscatine Courier, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1870*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1870.

Loans were quite active today. The supply of mercantile and manufacturing paper, though not abundant, was freer than for some days past.

The rates of discount continue liberal to first class borrowers, and the market bids fair to be steady. Second class paper does not move so easily, and private lenders are exercising rather more than usual caution in making loans.

The stock market is without special interest. The auction sales last evening at McElwaine's showed a disposition to invest in Bank shares, at rates somewhat beyond our late quotations. Sales are reported of National Exchange Bank Stock at $70. M. & M. Nat. at 70. Third National at 195, ex-dividend. Iron City Nat. at 101, and Second National at 92.

We have some enquiry for Allegheny Valley 7s current bonds at 80%—and for a small lot of the same at a late sale of the last named at 82½ as mentioned. Purchasers could be found for Pittsburgh and Connellsville shares at nearly the same figures.

A small lot of Sharpsburg Bridge Stock was offered on the street to-day. We learn that the insurance will fully cover the loss, and that the Company are pushing forward the work of rebuilding with rapidity. Bridge stocks have been a favorite investment, and the shares of this company should find a ready sale at good figures. We cannot make any quotations.

For Columbia Oil Co. 10 bid was bid—the market just now seems to be bare of this stock. Why it is really difficult to tell. The immense production of oil in the country, and the almost absolute certainty that low prices must prevail for a year to come, is not favorable to the value of oil stocks.

The speculators in gold have been making another effort to-day to put up prices, and frighten the importers to cover their short sales. They succeeded quite well two days since, a large amount of shorts were bought in, when gold at once dropped back one per cent. To-day it was put up from 111¾ to 112¾, but at 3:30 had fallen again to 112⅝.

U. S. Bonds were quiet and dull at yesterday's quotations.

The Railway market has been dull, but steady all day, and prices vary on the average scarcely ¼ from the rates of yesterday.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
" 5-20—1867	107¼	107¼
" 1864	107	106¾
" 1865	107¾	107
" 1865 new	106¾	106¾
" 1867	106¾	106¾
" 1868	106¾	106¾
10-40s	104¾	104¾
Currency 6's	116¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Do scrip	97¾	97¾
Erie	22¾	22¾
Reading	102	101¾
Mich. Southern	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	100¾	100¾
North Island	120¾	120¾
Chicago & N. W.	80¾	81
Do. Preferred	92	92¾
Ft. Wayne	92	92¾
C. Paul, Common	59¾	59¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Wabash	52¾	52¾
Do preferred	75	75
Adams Express	67¾	67¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	12¼	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	13¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	7¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	6¾	C. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	7	C. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 10-40	6¾	Cv. Pacifics	114

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, November 16, 1870.

The Gold Room is the chief point of attraction for speculators in consequence of wide and frequent fluctuations resulting from increasing complications in Europe. The market is very sensitive and responds quickly to European telegrams. In commercial circles the recent seizures of the books of an eminent firm for entering false weights at the Custom House, is still the great topic of conversation. It is rumored that the Government has possession of a valuable cargo belonging to the firm, and that the alleged frauds will reach $500,000. The paper of this firm which usually passes at 5 to 6 per cent. was to-day freely offered at 8 without buyers. At 3 this afternoon there was an individual with highly respectable connections, and under bail for warehouse frauds, as disappointed and disgusted as he was worthless. The managers of the Grand Trunk line of railroad to the West have been unable to harmonize on the rates for freights as there is still a great deal of cutting and carving on rates from New York to the West. Among the gossip in the street today was a story that Vanderbilt sold a pool on the New York Central Stock at 97, for one per cent, for William street stockjobbers, and the stock was largely bought against the pool. The story gained much credence from the fact that there were heavy purchases of Central today. The stock, however, came out with unusual freedom, which created the impression that the Commodore was arranging the affair so that he could get the privilege of carrying the New York Central for him.

There was a report on the Stock Exchange this afternoon that the Western Union Telegraph Company were negotiating for the purchase of Stewart's Chamber street house for $1,000,000 new stock. The report could not be fully verified. Money market steady; 5 to 6 on call for foreign exchange. Strong leading bankers advanced rates to ¾. Some money makers say that the Bank of England will raise the rate of discount to-morrow. The Pacific Mail election resulted in the unopposed choice of the ticket reported yesterday.

Gold active and firmer; opened at 111¾ and advanced to 112¾; declined to 111¾; closed at 112¾. Loans 1@2¾ per cent. Carrying rates flat. Clearances $72,000,000. Gov. took out $285,000.

Governments dull. Coupons '81, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s '62, 107¼@107¾; do '64, 106¾@106¾; do '65, do new, 106¾@106¾; do '65, do '67, 106¾@106¾; do '68, 106¾@106¾; do 10-40s, 104¾@104¾; Currency 6's, 111¾@111¾. Treasury sold $1,000,000 to-day at 112 6-16@112 7-16.

State bonds dull and heavy; Tennessee old 59¾, do new 59¾; Virginia new 63, do old 63¾; North Carolina old 39, do new 39.

Stocks have been very active and higher, especially Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Northwestern preferred. In the afternoon all were off ¾@1¾ from the highest figure, but closed steady.

Canton, 60¾; Cumberland Coal, 39; Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 43½; Mariposa, 7¾; preferred 16¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells & Fargo, 28¾; American Merchants' Union, 24½; United States, 63½; Pacific Mail, 67. New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 22¾; preferred, 47; Hudson, 123½; preferred, 135; Reading, 101¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100; Northwestern, 79¾; preferred, 89½; Rock Island, 120¾; New Jersey Central, 102; Fort Wayne, 92¾; preferred, 98½; Illinois, 147¾; preferred, 152; Chicago & Alton, 118; preferred, 115; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & I., 89¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 81¾; preferred, 93½; Indiana Central, 19; Illinois Central, 130¾; St. Joseph, 39½; do preferred, 75¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1870.

The number of hogs packed in the leading Western cities to date compares, approximately, with last season, as follows:

	1870.	1869.
Cincinnati	40,000	62,000
Chicago	64,000	55,000
St. Louis	25,000	20,000
Louisville	34,000	35,000
Milwaukee	17,000	10,000
Total	180,000	182,000

The Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday says: The number of hogs packed here, this season, is not far from 40,000, including those on the hooks to-night. Some of the largest packers have not yet "greased their block," as they are waiting for settled cold weather and lower prices. They are willing that those who are disposed to do so should take the profits, and run the risk of curing the meat, and reap all the profit resulting from high prices early in the season. It must be confessed that the profit thus far has been small, but it is hard to stand idle when others are busy, and the packers are being drawn gradually into operation.

APPLES—The receipts seem to be falling off somewhat, but the supply is heavy and the demand only fair and prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote at $2.50@3 for fair to prime, and $3.50@3.75 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 6@6¾ cts per gallon, as to quality.

ASHES—Pearls, 6¾ cts cash, 6¾ cts 4 mos. Pots 6¾.

BEESWAX—Sales at 38 to 39 cents.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3.50@3.75 per cwt.

BROOM CORN—Quoted at 10@7c.

BUTTER—In demand with a supply largely in excess of the demand, though prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 20@25c for common to fair, 28@30c for prime, and 40@45c for choice.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged. Western Reserve, 14@14½; Ohio Factory 13@15½; Ohio Goshen, 15½@16; New York Goshen, 18@19.

CRANBERRIES—Very irregular, ranging all the way from $10@18 per bbl, the outside figure for Sackett's.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands 21, in a jobbing way, 23@25c for small lots.

CIDER—Is selling all the way from $6@9 per bbl, as to quality.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.25, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged. New crop Peaches, 8@9c for quarters and 10@11c for halves. Apples, 7@8c; sliced 8@9c.

EGGS—The market is quiet and unchanged at 30@32c for fresh, and 7@20c for pickled.

FEATHERS—Demand is improving, but there is no change whatever in prices; No. 1 live geese, 58@60—in small lots, 60@62.

FLOUR—The market is considerably firmer under the influence of the advices from the west; and, as always is the case when there is an advance, sales of outside brands in more active. The stiffness in the west may be attributed to the advance in wheat, and it is worth a trifle more than it was before. Extra family flour for some time past—in the west. In this market there has been no general advance as yet, but it looks at this writing as if there would be before long, unless there is a reaction in the west. We continue to quote western flours, at $5.75@6.25 for spring wheat; $6@6.50 for red winter, and $6.75@7 for white. Rye flour is still quoted at $3.25@3.50.

GRAIN—We can report a good demand for wheat, with liberal sales at $1.15@1.20 for red, and $1.30@1.35 for white, and there is very little white offering. Oats in good demand, and quiet, though there is no change in prices; sales on track at 55@56c—we hear of 41 and 44 cts. being offered by dealers without finding sellers. Corn is still reported that there is a very small margin in handling oats at present quotations. There is a continued good demand for new Corn, and the supply in this market is very small; we now quote at 60 cts. by the car load, and 65 cts for small lots in store. The feeling in Barley is hardly so good, having been effected by the decline in Chicago, though there is no change to make in quotations, 80@90 for spring, and 90@$1.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is devoid of anything particularly new or important. Sugars are firm, but no advance; a movement was made to advance refined sugars in the east last week, but it failed. Coffees, particularly the low grades, are steadily held, and fully sustained. Syrups are unchanged here but weak in the east, as holders there seem anxious to realize, being desirous of reducing stocks as much as possible before the 1st of January.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 22; Prime, 21½; Good 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 19½@19½; Java, 28; Laguayra, 22. Roasted Coffee loose, 28 in packages, 25.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¾@12¾ for old, and 11 for new; Porto Rico, 10¾@12; Cubas, 10¾@11c; Rio Grande, 10¾@11c; Havana, 12¾ @13½. Refined—Standard Hards, 14½; A, 13½; B, 13½; Ex C, 13½; C Y M, 12¾.

SYRUPS—Ravenger & Riders, 80@90; Lovering's, 65@70; other brands, 60@75.

RICE—Carolina, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 82@85 for old crop, and $1.15 for new; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $18@18 according to quality and condition.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Is in small supply at $3@4.25 per bbl.

HUSKS—Sales at 25@30 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at $1.15@1.16 for Extra No. 1, and 93@95c for No. 2.

MILLFEED—Sales of middlings at $1.50@1.75, according to quality. Seconds may be quoted at $1.10@1.30.

ONIONS—Very dull and the supply is large and rapidly increasing; we continue to quote at $3@3.25 per bbl, with but few sales above $3.50.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 30@35c per pair, and dressed 5@6 cts per lb. Live Turkeys, $1.50@1.60 each; dressed at 18@19 cts per lb.

HAGS—Quoted at 6½@7.

PROVISIONS—Stock of Bacon in this market almost exhausted; some few small sales of plain Sugar Cured Hams at 14 cts; Sugar Cured Lard, at 13@13½, in tcs, and new Mess Pork at $24@25.

POTATOES—In good demand and higher; we can report sales of 70@80 bush prime Lake Shore Peach Blows at 60@65c. Sweets steady but unchanged at $4 to $5 per bbl.

SALT—In quiet at $1.30@1.40 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is some little enquiry for Clover Seed, but there is nothing doing, and no price has as yet been established; no demand whatever for Timothy seed. Flax seed is wanted at $2.10@2.12 and none offering.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 9@9½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and a good supply; may be quoted at 80@85c per bushel.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1870.

The oil market opened up strong this morning, and gave evidence of a still further advance, but after the reception of the cable telegrams, reporting that Prussia and Russia had formed an alliance against combined Europe, there was an easier feeling, and in the afternoon the prices paid in the early part of the day could not be realized. While operators generally do not take much stock in these startling rumors, regarding them, on first sight, as having been manufactured for a specific purpose, yet they have an influence on the market notwithstanding. A general European war would no doubt be very disastrous to the oil trade, for if there was no export demand, with the present heavy production the article would become almost worthless, but as yet dealers have no faith in this news being true, and until it has been fully and thoroughly confirmed it is not likely to have very much influence on the market. Whether true or not, these rumors, will not be received with very much satisfaction by the New York "bulls," who have been manipulating the market for some days past, with a view of establishing a "corner" about the last of the month. If they should prove to be true, of which there is not much prospect, they may ruin them, and if not it is certain to interfere with their arrangement somewhat anyhow.

CRUDE.

Sales in the early part of the day, 2,000 November at 9¾; 2,000 at 9¾; 2,000, December at 9c. Later in the day, there were no buyers above 9¾, and not many even at that. Futures have undergone little or no change, and there does not seem to be very much enquiry for lines.

REFINED.

Also opened strong, but closed weaker. Sales 1,000 bbls, to be delivered on the 22d at 24c. 1,000 last half November at 23½; 2,000 December at 23; 1000 December at 22½ 1000 each April to June inclusive, at 24½. Market, as already intimated, was weaker in the evening.

LATER.

Since the above was put in type we have sales of 1000 crude, seller November, at 9 12-16. 1,000 at 9¾; showing a very material decline, as compared with the early part of the day.

OIL BARRELS.

Steady but unchanged. City make on spot still quoted at $2.00@2.05.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Peerless Oil Co., 500 bbls reduced to Duncan & Young; Fairview O W, 605, account O S Goldrick; Star O W, 444, account Thos Mackett—Total, 1,422 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA. W. P. RR.

Ralston & Waring, 522 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Philia.

Union Ref. & Storing Co., 402 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Phila.

Meridian, 10 bbls, 150 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fairview Oil Works, 622 bbls refined to Logan, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,672 bbls

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Rochdale & Co. 6 bbls refined oil to W. F. Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 312 bbls refined oil to Forsyth, Bro., Phila.

J. A. McKee 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Bro., 250 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co, 126, bbls refined to Warden F. & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 250 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

L. Oppenheimer, 52 bbls refined to C. Lonig, Phila.

Total ..... 2,321 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Brooks, R. & Co., 157 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 1,617 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Hutchinson Oil Co., 55 bbls refined to E. B. Hubley, Phila.

Geo. Buchanan, 10 bbls refined oil to J. K. Bartlett, Phila.

D. Bly & Co. 59 bbls tar to W. G. Laird & Co, Phila.

Total ..... 1,894 bbls.

[By the Atlantic and Pacific Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—5:30 P. M.—Sales 1,000 barrels at 23½@23¾c; December 23c; January and March 23¾; April and June 23¾@24c; March 24¼@24½c; sales of 21st at 23¾@24c; sales 25th at 24½c. Crude 11 cents.

12:30 P. M.—Refined; November 23¾c; December 23; January and March 23¾; April and June 23¾@24c; March 24¼@24½c; sales of 1,000 barrels on 21st, at 23¾c; 1,500 on 22d at 24c; 2,000 on 25th at 23½c. Crude 11 cents.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 12 M.—Crude 12@12½c; refined 23½c asked; market dull and weak.

2:30 P. M.—Market firmer and active; refined 24@24½c. Philadelphia market firmer and more active to the 25th. All November sales 5000 bbls.

OIL CITY, Nov. 16, 12 M.—Irrespective lower, $1.20 to $1.25. Gravity lower, $2.25 to $2.40. Oil city irrespective, $3.00 to $3.40. Oil City gravity, $3.55 to $3.65. Weather clear and cold.

ROUSSVILLE, Nov. 16, 12 M.—Market opened quiet and firm. Buyers offering $2.35 to $2.39 for irrespective; $2.30 to $2.35 for gravity. Not much disposition to buy or sell. No sales.

PET CANNEL, Nov. 16, 11:30 A. M.—Market, irrespective of buyers, $2.30 to 35 gravity held at the. Little oil offering. Sellers inclined to hold off for higher prices.

OIL CITY, November 16—3:25 P. M.—Market closed quiet with considerable transaction. Sales in feature buyers first half next year lower; heavy at 36c.

PLEASANTVILLE, November 16—11 A. M.—Market quiet; shade firmer about $2.35 to 2.70.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 16.—River three feet and rising.

TIDIOUTE, November 16—11:10 A. M.—Market firm at $2.60.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, November 16.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet and firm.

WHEAT active and advanced 2½@3c; closing at $1.10@1.10¼ cash; $1.10 seller December; No. 2 spring this afternoon, strong and active at $1.08¾ for cash and seller December; $1.08¾ seller January.

CORN active and advanced 4@4½c and closed firm at 46¾@46¾c; sales of 21,000 bushel at 46¾@46¾c seller December; No. 2 mixed 46¾c; rejected and no grade 43c.

OATS firm and 4@5c higher; closing at 40¾@41¾c; No. 2 this after soon quiet and firm at 41¾c.

RYE; No. 2 firm at 78@79.

BARLEY; No. 2 firm at 81@c.

HIGHWINES steady at 87½c.

PORK at $27.50@27.60 cash.

Hogs active at $7.00@7.55.

CATTLE more active at $3.00@6.75.

New York, November 16.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull and heavy; sales 3,315 bales uplands at 16½c. Flour active and advanced 10@15c; sales 17,000 bbls; superfine $4.90@5.10; extra $5.15@5.75; choice $5.80@6.50; white wheat $4.85@5.25. Ohio $4.75@5.10 and St. Louis $4.85@5.50. Wheat active and advanced 2c; sales 150,000 bush No. 2 spring old at $1.20; new and old spring mixed $1.19; new and old winter red $1.23@1.24; white $1.27@1.28. Corn quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and heavy. Oats quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and firmer; new mess $26@26.50. Lard quiet and firmer; steam 13½@13¾c. Whiskey dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 16.—Cotton steady; middling 15¾c. Flour firm; family $5.65@5.80. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.06@1.09. Corn active; 46@46c. Oats quiet and firm; No 2 40c. Barley firm; $1.05@1.08. Groceries firm. Linseed oil dull and drooping; 88@88c. Lard oil ready; extra $1.15. Eggs firm; 30c. Butter; higher grades advanced, 33@35c; lower grades dull and nominal; heavy receipts depress the market. Cheese steady; 14@15½c. Seeds unchanged. Pork dull and holders anxious to sell; $22. Lard dull and drooping; steam 13½@13¾c. Bulk meats; only a limited jobbing demand; sales of shoulders at 9c; sides: clear rib and clear 12½@13c, 20 days in salt. Whiskey dull and nominal at 86@87c. The following rates ruled: Apples dull, but unchanged. Greenmeats dull and drooping; sales 12,000 lbs; shoulders 6@6½c; sides 8¾@9c. Whiskey higher; sales 1,000 bbls at 87c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c; canvassed 15@16c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Grain dull but unchanged. Whiskey steady at 86@86c. Cotton closed weak; middlings 15c. Provisions: Jobbing sales by packers to dealers. Bulk shoulders and sides, clear rib, packed, 8@12c. Hams 15 days in salt. Mess pork held at $22.50. Lard 13c. Hogs weak; receipts large and prices lower at $6.50@6.75 for medium and choice killed. Tobacco steady; sales of 76 hhds at $4.50@7.50 for lugs and old leaf.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 16.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales 7,000 bush Michigan $1.24; white Wabash $1.20 No. 2 amber; Illinois $1.24@1.26 for No. 1 red; Wabash $1.22 for No. 2. $1.19 for No. 3. $1.13 for No. 1 amber; Indiana $1.12. Corn steady. No. 2 mixed 46c; high mixed 50c; new yellow 62c. Oats steady; No. 1 44c. No. 2 42c. Clover seed steady at $5.50. Freights dull and nominal.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 16.—Flour in good demand. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana at $1.30@1.40; Corn steady; new yellow at 58c. Oats dull and lower at 45@46c. Rye firm at 65@68c. Pork demand light, but holders firm at $26.00. Bacon scarce, firm and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whiskey dull and nominal at 88c

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—Flour: extra spring firmer and held at $4.75. Wheat: No. 2 steady at $1.06; No. 1 dull at $1.08. Oats: No. 2 scarce at 41½c. Corn, rejected and firm at 34½c. Rye, No. 1 steady. Barley, No. 2 poorer at 78@c. Hogs firmer at $6.85@7.50. Freights to Buffalo lower at 8c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—Flour and wheat are dull. Wheat: Indiana, red $1.36@1.37; white $1.45@1.50. Corn dull and drooping; mixed 82@83c. Oats steady at 57½@58c. Barley dull but unchanged at 85@90c. Whiskey dull but unchanged at 87@88c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced 2c. Red winter $1.22@1.23; No. 2 $1.18. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 46c. Petroleum firm; refined 26c; crude quiet and unchanged at $2.00@4.00 per barrel.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 16.—32 cars ore, Nunick & Co; 6 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, W Forter; 1 do do, Byers, McC & Co; 1 do do, do Bryan & C; 10 do do, J Woods & Son; 4 do do, do Everson, P & Co; 9 do do, Hallman & H; 3 do do, Superior Iron Mills; 3 do do, R H I & Co; 4 do do, Pa R R Co; 6 do do, Lewis, Mills; 2 cars turnips, McHane & A; 1,231 pcs g hams, J P Hanna; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 7 cars hardware, J Rhodes; 60 bbls apples, Hallman; 200 bbls flour, 200 bgs feed, Watt, Lang & Co; 1,850 fire brick, Kier, G & Co; 6 bales, rags, McElroy; 2 cars lime, Schaefer, F H & Co; 1 car pipe, G McMillan; 200 bbls apples, 16 sks tobacco, Houck, J & Co; 125 bbls apples, Bolton, J & H; 42 bbls cider, A D Strong; 100 bbls flour, Seguryer, A V; 12 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 10 bbls apples, Van Fossen, J & Co; 2 do do, Woodworth & D; 140 bbls apples, J A Graff; 80 bbls shovels, Myers & Armor; 20 doz brooms; 25 sks candles, Dilworth, H & Co; 1 do do, Dilworth, J Wilson & Son; 25 do do, B Hazelton; 10 do do, T C Jenkins & Bro; 10 sks feathers, Haworth & D; 15 sks turnips, H Hamilton; 2 bgs beans, Godfrey & C; 21 bales hops, J White Jr; 150 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 21 bbls apples, N J Bradley; 2 cars lime stone, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do middlings, Schnellbach & H; 1 do heading, Burke & Wood; 1 do staves, A Guckenheimer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, November 16.—50 bbls flour, Graff, B & Co; 140 blooms, Nimick & Co; 60 bbls oil, J C Lappe & Son; 328 blooms, Park Bro & Co; 31 bbls s iron, J Woods; 40 bbls s blooms, Nimick & Co; 8,000 ft lumber, R P Ingram; 3 cars ore, Zug & Co; 21 sks emery, Lippincott & H; 34 bbls oil, Hallman & H; 2 bgs cheese, H Riddle; 10 bbls pork, W H Hays & Son; 2 bbls cider, Speck & S; 5 casks cider, J Kaiser; 107 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 6 cars pig iron, W Smith; 102 bgs oats, W G Nibert; 85 bbls paper, Godfrey & C; 30 sks barley, Voigt, M & Co; 5 sks corn meal, Keil & R; 80 bbls apples, D cars cider, G Schaefer; 16 bgs barley, C Reis; 19 casks wine, N Young; 1 car hoops, A McClintock; 15 bgs tarries, Reed & M; 90 sks oats, 23 sks corn, Mabe & A; 50 bbls oil G E Palmer & Co; 42 bbls b corn, J A Graff; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do brick and pipe, C H Armstrong; 1 do pig iron, W Smith; 4 cars stone, J L L Knox; 50 bbls flour, Houck, J & Co; 25 do do, P Duff & Son; 5 bbls cider, Voigt, M & Co; 13 do do, W H Mcallister; 2 bbls apples, Van Gorder & C; 17 do do, Bruggerman & O B; 10 rolls leather, G N Hoffstett.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 16.—10 bbls whiskey, Adler, Rosenberg & Co; 200 sks barley, W J Mock; 100 bbls flour, Schoemaker & Co; 25 bgs meal, Schelbach & H; 11 do do, Kringhead; 25 bxs tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 16 bxs peas, J A Graff; 4 doz hames, R H Hartley; 15 bbls flour, 38 sks barley, McHenry & Co; 75 sks wheat, 12 do oats, Saml Hood; 48 sks oats, Gangewich & Co; 90 sks barley, Jno M Miller; 23 sks corn, Voight & Mc; 1 do w goods, Mc Mckee & Co; 5 sks corn, Meanor & Harper; 38 sks corn, Campbell & Aiken; 1 car fire brick, James H Lyon & Co; 10 bbls whiskey, Schmid & Friday; 75 bxs candles, Watt, L & Co; 7 tcs lard, James Dalzell & Son; 16 caddies tobacco, McMillan & Co; 10 butts tobacco, Carter, McGrew & Co; 8 pkgs tobacco, Johnson & Calvin; 25 buckets do, Austin & Co; 10 bbls oil, J H Parker & Co; 10 do do, Rose Schaefer; 8 hlf chests tea, Jas Cunningham; 2 cases candles, Dilworth & Co; 20 pigs lead, Fleming, A & Co; 27 bbls molasses, S Ewart & Co; 2 bx do, Alan Kirkpatrick; 3 bus clay, J H Sewell; 1 bbl oil, Wm Sumner & Co; 3 mats tea, G A McWilliams.

ALLEGHENY STATION, November 16.—20 bbls apples, W J Gibson; 22 do do, H Streng; 2 bgs meal, 1 bbl rags, J Rosenthal; 2 bgs meal, Reed & M; 1 do do, Knox & Son; 1 car metal, 3 do ore, Lewis, Bailey & D; 1 sk s barley, J H Dipple; 8 rolls leather, H Marker; 2 cars coopstaves, Hallman & H; 1 car grain, H Weddell; 1 do tea, C M Harper; 1 do flour and feed, Voegtly & Kopp; 25 bbls apples, W H Garrison; 2 cars metal, Lindsey & Neel; 1 do pipe, G McMillan; 2 do staves, McCoy & Bro; 2 do lumber, L Walters & Son; 1 do shingles, J Alston & Son; 1 car staves, Marshall, K & Co; 63 bgs oats, M Steel & Son; 1 car flaxseed, M B Sturdevant; 23 bdls wool, Gray & Freeborn; 187 pcs pipe, Bradshaw & A.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD November 16.—1 car metal, Lloyd & R; 3 do do, Everson, P & Co; 20 rolls leather, Salm & Pace; 10 do do, Menson, Wade & Co; 10 do do, Reed & Anderson & Co; 2?9 bills paper, J Duffy; 4 bbls tallow, J Hammett & Son; 4 rolls leather, Dilworth, J & Co; 60 hhs sugar, Wm Flemming; 1 car flour, M Jenker & Co; 60 hhs sugar, Mackey & Co; 28 shs wheat, Kennedy, M & Co; 2 cars metal, L Childs; 75 bbls cement, C B Leech; 240 sks wheat, W Welsh & Co; 30 do do, J S Leggett & Co.

WEST PENNA RAILROAD, November 16.—165 bdls sheet iron, Rogers & Burchfield; 21 bgs oats, A Holstein; 1 pkg flannel, Arbuthnot & Shannon; 10 bgs beans, W Welsh & Co; 122 bgs oats, Adams & Knox; 14 bgs potatoes, J Bohn; 24 do do, H Adelhold; 8 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 19 do potatoes, J McClain; 25 do do, W C Dodds; 25 do do wheat, W McKee & Co; 25 do oats, M Steel & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, Nov. 16.—5 pkgs whiskey, N Foatney; 8 rolls leather, Jno Wilson & Son; 6 bbls onions, Wm Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl butter, 3 bgs beans, 12 do onions, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 4 car pig, W McKinney; 16 hides, Shipton & Wallace; 1 car stone, Hemphill & Gerson, M & Co; 81 sks wheat, 70 do oats, Adams & Knox.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, November 16.—35 bdls paper, C B M & Co; 2 bbls whiskey, E Kauffield; 66 sks oats, 32 bales hay, W H Nantker & Son; 2 bbls whiskey, J Buckwalter; 100 bbls flour, R C Schmertz; 3 pkgs, Keil & Ritchart; 4 pkgs poultry, 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, J H Cummings; 46 bgs, Girard; 40 sks w nut, Kennedy, M & W; 90 sks oats, 23 sks corn, Mabe & A; 50 bbls oil G E Palmer & Co; 42 bbls b corn, J A Graff; 1 car staves, W Hastings; 1 do brick and pipe, C H Armstrong; 1 do pig iron, W Smith; 4 cars stone, J L L Knox; 50 bbls flour, Houck, J & Co; 25 do do, P Duff & Son; 5 bbls cider, Voigt, M & Co; 13 do do, W H Mcallister; 2 bbls apples, Van Gorder & C; 17 do do, Bruggerman & O B; 10 rolls leather, G N Hoffstett.

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We concur in the above opinion.
[Signed.] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 90 and accrued interest. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent. interest per annum, semi-annually, and, being GUARANTEED by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, make them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R.) Company.

FOR SALE BY

S. McClean & Co.,

BANKERS,

AND

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1870.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Height of Barometer	29.00	29.12	29.26
Change since last report	10	12	14
	deg.	deg.	deg.
Thermometer	37	37	34
	deg.	deg.	deg.
Change in last 24 hours	4		
Direction of wind	W.	W.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	1.23	0.08	0.08
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approx	2.	2.	2.
State of weather	2	2	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEBB, Observer Sergeant.

Mr. T. W. Kennedy is the authorized carrier to deliver the GAZETTE in the Seventh and Eighth Wards. Any one wishing this paper left will please send their address to the office. The delivery will be made prompt and early. Any of our readers who may fail to get their paper regularly will please leave us word at the office with us, that they may be promptly served to-morrow.

See yesterday morning.

Thermometer looking up last night.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season.

The Minstrels are riding the "Red Planet" hobby. Rufus beware—

Venison made its appearance in the Pittsburgh market yesterday.

The "Gateau," for December for sale by Gildenfeney, 45 Fifth avenue.

Several of our Clergy went to see Booth last night, and many more would like to go.

Library Hall To-night.—Rev. A. A. Willitts, "Sunshine on the Philosophy of a Happy Life."

The Reduction of street car fare is to be one of the first bills introduced at Harrisburg this winter.

Persons wanting hydraulic cement, fire-brick, tile, clay, white sand, charcoal, &c., see card of John Dyers, on first page.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Wood Sawing Machines, John Biggert & Son, agents, 141 Market street, corner of Fourth, tailor, shoemaker; do all kinds of work easily and perfectly.

In our notice of the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, yesterday the types made us call the Secretary and Treasurer Wilson Hill—when it should have been Wilson Miller, Esq.

Kindling Wood, sawed and split ready for use, delivered by the barrel through both city and suburbs. Also, slabs and edgings for Grate or Hand street bridges promptly attended to.

An intoxicated man fell in a cellar in High street Tuesday night, and was severely injured. The cellar was that of a new building, and the opening was very insecurely covered.

Abused His Wife.—Margaret Adley made information before the Mayor yesterday against her husband John Adley for assault and battery. John was arrested and held for a hearing.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Blew Out.—Yesterday morning the cylinder heads of a locomotive attached to an oil train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad blew out just as the train was passing Liberty avenue. No person was hurt, and the obstruction was removed in a short time.

Light Guard Fair.—To-night the Grand Military Fair closes at City Hall. Sealed votes will be received until ten o'clock, the closing hour, during the evening from the contestants. The members of military organizations are invited to come in uniform.

Yesterday Wm. Kounes, a young man about nineteen years of age, was held to bail in the sum of $2,000, by Alderman Bolster, for a hearing, on a charge of having had connection with attempt to commit a rape. Mrs. Mary Shupf, sixty years of age, is the prosecutrix.

Fashions, Try It.—J. S. Black, corner of Liberty and Smithfield streets, has the finest Japan Tea ever brought to this country. It is of direct importation from Japan by his son Henry I. Adair formerly of this city but now a resident of Japan. It is guaranteed to be pure and unadulterated. Give it a trial.

Woman's Rights.—Johanna Kurkie in the language of—somebody—is "a Woman's Rights Woman." She is the wife of Patrick Kurkie, of Iola Petting, and did so. Louisa claimed her rights under the law and demanded protection at the hands of Alderman Bolster, who issued a warrant for the arrest of Johanna.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Sewing Machines, Johnson Clark & Co., agents, 58 Fifth avenue, are now prepared to sell the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine, with all the modern improvements, at the following reduced prices: Table machine, $45; Case machine, $50; Case machine, with drawers, $55. Call and examine.

Death from Apoplexy.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry Shratt, residing at McKinleys Station on the Connellsville railroad, died suddenly. He had been sick but a few evenings before and had received medical attention. At about three o'clock he suddenly expired. Deceased was 72 years of age. A coroner's jury held an inquest upon the remains. The attending physician, Dr. Marthach, testified that the deceased had been subject to attacks of apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a man in middle life, and leaves a family.

Bodies Found.

The bodies of Miss Campbell and William Campbell, brother and sister, who were drowned at Osceola on Saturday, an account of which we published Monday, were recovered Tuesday evening by the citizens of Apsville. Justice Love, of Coulterville, held an inquest on the bodies, which he had it in charge to convey to Pittsburgh for burial, or the Evening Leader to the contrary, notwithstanding. Justices of the Peace of the proper jurisdiction should be notified in cases where the death occurs or the body is found ten miles distant from where the Coroner's office is located.

Arm Crushed—Terrible Accident.

Yesterday morning Mr. Gaylord Jackson employed in Douglass & Mayo' planing mill, North avenue, Allegheny, met with a terrible accident. He was engaged about the planing machine, and in the act of pushing a board through when his hand was caught between the rolls and his arm drawn through half way up to the elbow. The rolls were but a short piece apart, and the arm was completely crushed. The machine was stopped promptly or the whole arm would have been torn off.

Jackson was taken to his residence on Webster avenue. Second ward, and Dr. Wolf was called in and attended his injuries. It is feared that an amputation of the arm above the elbow will be necessary.

Smash Up.

A runaway occurred on Grant street, yesterday about twelve o'clock, by which a carriage was considerably smashed. A pair of horses attached to a carriage belonging to Jones Bowerman, livery stable keeper, were standing in front of the post office on Grant street, and the driver, Pat Meehan, left them in charge to fasten the door of the vehicle. They started to run, but the driver succeeded in them and after getting them quiet dropped the lines again and went to the carriage door. Just then the green animals started off again in a headlong pace. In passing a street car in front of the Episcopal church the axle of the carriage struck a telegraph pole, and the vehicle was turned on its beam ends. The horses broke loose and dashed down Grant street, when the driver succeeded in collaring the leaders and bringing the animals to a standstill. The damage to the carriage is a broken axle, and other slight injuries.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Kennedy was yesterday called to hold an inquest upon the remains of Mrs. Mary Ann Hoffman, who died suddenly at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jacob Hoffman, on Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward. Deceased was 72 years of age, and had been subject to attacks of apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly. The deceased was a native of Germany, and leaves a family.

Sudden Death.

The bodies of Miss Campbell and William Campbell, brother and sister, who were drowned at Osceola on Saturday, an account of which we published Monday, were recovered Tuesday evening by the citizens of Apsville. Justice Love, of Coulterville, held an inquest on the bodies, which he had in charge to convey to Pittsburgh for burial, or the Evening Leader to the contrary, notwithstanding. Justices of the Peace of the proper jurisdiction should be notified in cases where the death occurs or the body is found ten miles distant from where the Coroner's office is located.

We are pleased to inform the public that Mr. A. H. Baker has been appointed agent for the well known house of Hall, Standish & Co., Boston, with headquarters at S. A. Marsh & Co.'s book store, No. 66 Wood street. We understand Mr. Baker will call upon all the on our citizens to solicit their subscriptions for the valuable literary work, Every Saturday. We know Mr. Baker personally, and can promise all who may give him their subscription that he will not leave the city, or S. A. Marsh & Co.'s works, that it will be attended to with care, and to the satisfaction of all.

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgages.
GEORGE B. HILL,
Corner Wood street and Third avenue.

Worthily Bestowed.—Lost night Lieutenant Roger O'Meara, of the Third District was successful in carrying off the revolver at the St. Valentine Fair, which had been put up as the most popular policeman. The votes were, five for a dollar, and the successful candidate's friends invested in that way, $565, against $65.75 in favor of his opponent. Following the award came the presentation, a pleasant ceremony in which Mr. Thomas Bigley presented the manager and presented the gift, which was received in behalf of the recipient by Mr. Alderman O'Donnell. It is a splendid gold mounted, studded with pearls and is a remarkably fine specimen of its class. The Lieutenant is worthy of it, and will no doubt wear entitled to the confidence of his friends thus manifested.

Personals.

Hon. John H. Kerr is going to keep house at Harrisburg this winter.

John Redman, Esq., is a candidate for Select Council in the Seventh ward.

Boozy draws well. We wish we could say as much for certain Pittsburghers who invested in the late Lottery.

R. G. Atkinson, Esq., is a candidate for Transcribing Clerk at Harrisburg this winter.

Chorman, Wm. M. Porter, of Allegheny, leaves to-day for a short pleasure trip to Cincinnati.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

WEDNESDAY, November 16.—The Court met at 10 o'clock A. M. Present: Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

Slocum's appeal, Fayette county. Argued by Kane for appellant and Wilson for appellee.

Garrard vs. Hudson, Fayette county. Argued by Nott & Kaine, for plaintiff in error and by Boyle, contra.

Road in Cranberry township, Butler county. *Non Prossed.*

Watkins' Heirs vs. Walker, Mercer county. *Non Prossed.*

Lawrence county, appeal. Argued by McCombs for appellant and Thompson for appellee.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.—The case of Ross vs. Simmons et al.; previously reported, was resumed and submitted to the jury.

The next case taken up was that of Snodgrass et ux. vs. Arthurs guardian, action for damages. On motion of Mr. Samuel Schoyer, counsel for defendants, judgment of non suit entered.

Kaufman & Co. vs. Gerbach; action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

107 Renouf vs Davis.
240 McKee & Bros. vs. Duff.
241 "
259 North, Guardian vs. Glass.
27 Grafton vs. Pittsburgh Cleveland and St. Louis RailRailway Company.
13 Hill Patterson & Co. vs Fleischer.
256 do. vs. West Pa. R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
22 Brown vs. Sanderson.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.—Court met at ten o'clock A. M., Judge Collier on the bench.

Henry Mauch vs. George Weise, action for damages arising from the grading of a lot. Compromise was reported.

Martin Sutler and Henry McCoy vs. George R. Johnson, motion for a preliminary injunction filed. Returnable on Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for use vs. John Kessler, action to recover the penalty for selling liquor on Sunday. Verdict for the defendant.

Arbuckle et al. vs. Gibson, action on bank account. Verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $91.57.

E. Edmundson & Son vs. C. C. Smith, action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $8.98.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

28 Lewis vs. Wallace.
61 Com. for use vs. Albert Goebel.
65 E. E. Hall et ux vs. Alex. McClurg.
66 Com. for use vs. Chas. Hall.
67 Archibald Yeakel vs. And. Frazier.
69 G. Kahler vs. Jno. Hoover.
70 McFadden vs. Johnson.
70 W. J. McMasters vs. Jno. Dalzell.
71 Hugh Roberts vs. Nunehart & Reynolds.
72 Miller vs. Trich.

A SCENE IN COURT.

The "Biter Bit"—A Lawyer Catches a Taster He Lets it go Again.

The general impression prevailing among persons whose business does not require a constant, or at least frequent attention of the several courts of our county is that they are dull, dry and monotonous places, which to a certain extent, is correct, yet scarcely a day passes that there is not something occurs of great interest to lawyers, and occasionally an incl lent transpires of general interest.

In the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrict presiding, during the trial of a case reported elsewhere, an incident of a very amusing character occurred, which had a tendency to relieve the dull monotony of the trial and give all present, not even excepting the Court, an opportunity to enjoy a hearty laugh at the expense of the counsel for the plaintiff in the case.

Counsel for defendants called an elderly lady, a native of the Emerald Isle, to prove some fact in the case, and after examining her in chief, she was turned over to the counsel on the other side for cross examination. After a number of questions had been propounded and answered without the learned counsel effecting anything to his advantage, he tried another tack, when the following colloquy ensued:

Counsel—Were you not refused admission to plaintiff's house because you had been drinking liquor?

Witness—No sir. Divil the dhrap had I taken the day.

Counsel—Are you not in the habit of getting drunk?

Witness—Not frequent sir. Sure an' the last dhrap I had was from your company, wid you, an you was not man enough to pay for it ather.

Counsel—I want to know if you were not drunk a few days since at my office.

Witness—Well, if I must tell ye the truth, I was dhrunk when I was to your office, and I was dhrunk when I left it, or else you could not see me home.

Counsel—(impatiently) That will do,that—I don't want to ask any more questions.

Witness—(walking from the witness stand to the table where the counsel sat) You are a gentleman to ask me so.

Counsel—If your honor pleases—that is—will the court permit—that is—a witness to insult counsel—that is—in this manner—that is.

The Court—What was that, sir? I did not hear the remark of the witness.

Counsel—My, your honor—that is—she said —that is—that is as—that is—a pugnacious little ram cat—that is—or words to that effect.

The Court—certainly, Mr.—if we had anticipated the lady's remark, we would have stopped her, but—

Counsel—The Court should rebuke the witness for using such language to an attorney.

The Court—Madame, you should not use such language. It is very unbecoming.

At this point the counsel for the defendant who was standing in the rear of the injured man came to the rescue, and ending the Court said: May it please your Honor, the lady's remarks were brought on by questions asked by the counsel, who should remember that "persons who live in glass houses, should not throw stones."

Counsel subject to such remarks, coming as they do from the rear.

The Court then proceeded with his rebuke to the witness who listened to it attentively with a broad grin on her face, and when His Honor had concluded burst out laughing and said "faith and is true your Honor."

It was several minutes before quiet was restored sufficiently to proceed with the trial.

ALLEGHENY SEWER TAX.

The Refunding Clause—Who will be Benefited—When Payments will Commence.

Provisions having been made to refund to all property except for frontage, the sewer tax paid under previous sewerage laws, it will be important to all persons interested to know that the general sewerage law of March 30th, 1869, expressly provides that the benefit follows the property, so that in all cases where property has been sold, which property may have paid any of this tax, the present owner of the property will be entitled to the benefits of the amount refunded whatever it may be.

In cases where sewers have been built prior to the passage of the law above referred to, all the property fronting on the same will be taxed the amount of two dollars per foot, and the balance, if any, refunded.

The sewer of the Fourth ward lying on the hills in the Second and Third wards, as far as is known now will receive the bulk of the amount to be refunded, although there are a very large amount of claimants scattered through all the wards, but the large bulk of these will represent small amounts.

It is believed that this measure will give entire satisfaction to the tax payers of the city, more especially those who have been obliged to help pay for sewers from which they never can derive any benefit, except as a part of a large is benefited in a general point of view.

The measure also shows a disposition on the part of the City Councils equitably and justly with its tax payers, thus keeping up its credit at home as well as abroad. The Controller will be ready to refund these amounts about the 15th of December.

There is no city in the Union, perhaps, advancing more rapidly in the way of public improvements than Allegheny, and these improvements are of a permanent character and will greatly enhance the value of property all over the city.

Alexander Aiken, Undertaker,

Among all the modern improvements, perhaps one could not be named that has contributed so much to the relief and comfort of individuals and families in distress as the art and duties of the professional undertaker. The family stricken and depressed by the sudden or recent death of a loved one is unfitted to perform the offices of affection, and would feel their bereavement with increased poignancy if they were compelled to attend to the friends or neighbors unused to such things, and therefore unskilled and awkward. Now, we have professional men who devote all their time exclusively to the business of burying the dead zotonly, but also in preparing the remains for decent and orderly interment, according to the most approved modes. They are sent for by the afflicted family, and during a brief visit remove the remains to their dwellings, and beyond this the bereaved ones have no trouble with the obsequies. The undertaker supplies everything necessary, everything, arranges everything, and so is felt as a welcome and timely help. Among our several well-known undertakers there is probably no one who performs all his professional duties more thoroughly, or with more tenderness and delicacy of regard to the feelings and wishes of his patrons than Mr. A. Aiken, whose office at No. 136 Fourth avenue is kept in most tasteful order, and his stock of coffins, shrouds, crapes and all required trimmings is always large and well selected. Mr. Aiken is also the agent for Brown's Metallic Burial Cases, admirably suited for special purposes of sepulture. Good reader, we hope you may have no occasion for many years for Mr. Aiken's services, but if this hope cannot be realized, if an undertaker must be employed, we hope you will be served and pleased as Mr. Aiken serves and pleases all his patrons. See his advertisement.

Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.

We publish in another column the annual statement of the business and assets of this favorite old Insurance Company, which, like all the preceding annual exhibits of the company, bears on its face conclusive evidence of the vast business annually transacted, which is also evidence of the confidence reposed in it by the commercial communities, not only in Philadelphia, where the company was originated, but also at the seats of its various agencies. The Pittsburgh agency, for many years so carefully conducted by Messrs. Lewis & Lyman, under the supervision of Mr. Peter A. Madeira, is so completely domesticated among us, that it enjoys, as it well deserves, all the support and patronage of a local institution. All the losses that have occurred here, and the aggregate of them, is very large, have been promptly and honorably paid. It will be noticed that the invested and available assets of the company amount to $1,930,277; that the premiums received during the past year have reached the enormous sum of $1,454,705, and although the losses have been unusually large, amounting to $1,000,000, all the fire risks to $635,156, all of which has been paid, and yet the health and vigor of this popular company has not declined. The dividends of ten per cent. on their capital stock, six per cent. on their outstanding scrip, and seventy per cent. on their certificates of premiums for the year, and ordered the payment in cash of all the Company's certificates of profits, redeemable to 31st of October last, to scrip here referred to represents the share of the profits which the company is constantly realizing from its judicious investments, and constitutes a very strong inducement to business men to patronize this institution so entirely worthy of the accounts of the liberal support extended to it.

Steady, Strength and Beauty.

This community will remember with what interest the leaves of locust were delivered in this city about a year ago by Doctor O'Leary, was attended by a large number of our citizens, and will be glad to learn, as by advertisement of his agent, Mr. William H. Martin appears, that the Doctor will revisit us, and on Monday evening next, at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, will again delight the citizens of both cities with his brilliant lecture on "Health, Strength and Beauty." His lectures will be illustrated by the greatest collection of living wonders and magnificent specimens in the world, selected by the Doctor in Paris two years ago, and imported at a cost of $3,500 in gold. The Doctor's lectures are highly spoken of by the Press of the cities visited by him, and we doubt not that on the occasion of his coming visit will be greeted with a full house. See his advertisement.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

Partnership Business—How it was Conducted and its Results.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Mr. Kuhn presented the petition of Martin Sutler and Henry McCoy praying for an injunction to restrain George R. Johnson, a partner in the firm of Satler, McCoy & Johnson, from collecting money due the firm. The petition is in substance as follows:

It sets forth that the complainants Martin Sutler & Henry McCoy are co-partners with the respondent George R. Johnson, in the business of manufacturing machinery, Sutler owning one half interest and McCoy and Johnson each one-fourth. That said partnership continued without any written or verbal agreement as to its duration from the month of April, 1864, to the 26th day of August, 1870, when it was dissolved and notice of dissolution published for the following reasons:

That the respondent Johnson was cashier of the firm, and had general charge of the financial business, and in the early part of the summer the complainant learned that said respondent was collecting notes and commercial paper for the accommodation of his brother J. D. Johnson, without the knowledge of the firm, to the amount of eighteen thousand dollars, and that he had endorsed for or loaned the firm's notes to other parties to the amount of nine thousand dollars. That when the said firm discovered these facts and complained thereof to said respondent, that he locked up the books and papers in the safe, and refused to allow complainant to have access thereto. That a receiver was appointed, who, without taking any action, relinquished the appointment: and further, that the firm owned real interest in valuable oil territory, which was sold by respondent without the knowledge of the firm. That suits have been brought against the firm on said notes above referred to, and a judgment obtained to the amount of $6,000. The complainants say that the respondent be restrained from collecting any money due the firm, and that a receiver be appointed and for such other relief as the necessities of the case may require.

The Court granted the preliminary injunction and the case will come up for argument, Saturday, Nov 19, 1870.

A CONVICT ESCAPES.

Another Incident at the Penitentiary A Prisoner gets away by a Sharp Game.

Yesterday morning another little incident transpired at the Western Penitentiary. One of the convicts, Edward Lucas who had been sentenced in 1868 to fourteen years' imprisonment for horse stealing, made his escape, by a bold maneuver. Lucas is a colored man, and the circumstances of his operations in the horse stealing line are still fresh in the minds of our readers. Recently he has been subject to epileptic fits, and Dr. Rankin thought he should be allowed to work out in the open air—a privilege which was granted.

Yesterday, as usual, he started out about eight o'clock and was set at work whitewashing. Suddenly, while the attention of his attendants was turned, he made a dash for a corner of the wall. Reaching it, he threw up a rope, made of his bed-tick, and to which was attached a hook. This caught at the top, and by means of the knots in the rope he was enabled to mount upward quickly. He then fastened the hook to the opposite side and commenced to descend. This was observed just as his head disappeared, but by the time the officers ran around and got outside he had gained the start. They pursued him as far as Wilkins Station, Third ward, where the track was missed. As he had relatives in that locality, however, it was surmised that he was in the vicinity, and the pursuers called at the residence of Lucas' aunt. The lady, however, denied that he was in the house and refused them permission to enter. They then went back to the Mayor's office and returned with the necessary legal authority to search the premises, but the search failed to develope the missing party. It is said that Lucas was seen going out the back way by one of the pursuers went to the Mayor's office. At any rate he's gone and the managers of the institution offer $100 for his recapture. They'll perhaps keep him if they get him again.

CAUGHT AGAIN.

Howard the Jail Breaker, Recaptured—How it Was Accomplished.

It will be remembered by our readers that we made mention of the escape from Beaver jail of two prisoners, Howard and Scott, a few days ago. Since then the detectives have been active and their vigilance has been partially rewarded in the capture of Howard. The credit of the affair belongs to Chief Clark, of Allegheny. It seems he obtained information that Howard had arrived in Allegheny, and with the slight clue given proceeded to work. Two day's vigilance had resulted in nothing, when yesterday afternoon the Chief was passing along Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, when he observed Howard approaching into a saloon. He followed and laying his hand upon the chap's shoulder said, "you're my prisoner." Howard had nothing to say and offered no resistance, but walked quietly to the Mayor's office with his captor and took a cell. The authorities at Beaver were notified of the arrest and answered that they would send for the man to-day.

Amusements.

Opera House.—There was a large audience at the Opera House last evening to witness Edwin Booth's rendition of Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice. Mr. Booth has few equals, if any, in this character, and certainly no superior. His representation of the despair and deep anger that alternated across his heart, on the loss of his daughter Jessica, and Antonio's loss, were presented to him. was magnificent, and the whole house testified by hearty approval that it fully did not pick out scenes in this play where Mr. Booth was excellent, for he was grand in all, from the first to the last. He looked and acted Shylock, and when he appeared before the audience they felt that the Jew that Booth desired to represent stood there for the prejudice of ages. Mr. Booth was excellently well supported by Mrs. Ettie Henderson as Portia. In the court scene Mrs. Henderson's rendition carried away the audience and elicited the warmest applause. Mr. Gosson as Bassanio, Mr. Nichols as Antonio, and Mr. Gardiner as Gratiano acted as they always do, in sound good taste and with marked ability. The other characters were fairly sustained in the cast. This evening Mr. Booth will appear.

The Opening Lecture of the unusually brilliant course announced by the Lecture Committee of the Mercantile Library Association will be delivered to-night in the new Library Hall, by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, an eloquent and scholarly pulpit orator, of Philadelphia. The next lecture will be delivered by Hon. Charles Sumner, sometime next week. Those who desire to secure course tickets should get them to-day at the Library. The Teorge band being engaged for the occasion, the wedding occasion, the parlor concerts in connection with the lecture course will not be inaugurated this evening, but will be on the next lecture. We hear Dr. Willits will be greeted by a large audience to-night.

The Academy.—To-morrow evening Madame Marie Seebach will appear in the great historic representation of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Her fame is known throughout the wide world, and has preceded her to this country. She is the favorite of Ristori, of Janauschek and Charlotte Cushman in tragedy, and the portraitures of all the grand and deeper feelings of Scottish and human breast. On Saturday evening she will appear in Faust, another of her most powerful and artistic parts. She has also appeared on either occasion at Kleber's music store to-day. Madam Seebach will be supported by a full company of German artists.

The Academy offered a treat to all to see the great Female Minstrels. They give their final entertainments at Masonic Hall this evening, and no doubt a good house to see and laugh should be on hands. The programme is entirely changed, and got up expressly for fun. Go early and get a good seat.

The Varieties Theatre, on Penn street, presents a grand bill for this evening. It is just the place for fun.

The Academy.—Next week, at the Academy of Music, Fox & Denier's great pantomime troupe will appear in a new pantomime, the "Three Blind Mice."

The Fair.—The Fair at St. Bridget's church is in full tide of success and is very good.

The Light Guard Fair at City Hall still continues, and is immensely successful. Brand new articles are on hand.

The Point Chapel Fair will continue during the present week. It is really and excellent place to visit.

Teachers' Institute

Editor Gazette.—We have noticed that the "shining lights" of Scott and Robinson townships have cast a reflection on your pages, and why should those of South Fayette "be hid under a bushel?"

The institute of this township is wholly composed of the "weaker vessels," and consequent ly we will not set your pages on fire with the eloquence of "Lil. Da," or the flu ency of "Mamie, Bo-and-so." But why was the lesser light made to rule the night of darkness if it did not possess some peculiar charm—*some* magic power *better* adapted to that mission than the great luminary of day?

The third meeting of this institut on was held in Mohawk Valley, schoolroom No. 4, on last Saturday the 12th.

The forenoon exercises were conducted by the teacher, Miss H. E. Tannehill, and, as usual, were opened with devotional exercises.

The school was said to be "small of its size," but thought it was "great in its size." It was manifest to all present that the teacher was mistress of her calling; and the school is one of which any vicinity might be proud.

We were honored with the presence of Prof. Dickson, late of Geneva, who, at the close of the school exercises, made some very interesting remarks to the scholars. It was one of those "little Talks" for which the Professor is noted, and was heartily appreciated by the little folks.

Some neat and appropriate remarks were made by Messrs. Coffman and McQuilty, also by Messrs. Jordan, Hopper, Campbell and others.

Those who had taken provisions then distributed it to the hearty satisfaction of all.

After a little invigorating exercise of the play ground by some, and social chit chat by others, exercises were again resumed.

Professor Dickson responded to an invitation by the Teachers to deliver a lecture, and occupied about an hour on the subjects of Grammar and Arithmetic; giving many useful hints and some new suggestions, interspersing his remarks with spicy anecdotes, of which he seems to have an inexhaustable store.

After tendering him a vote of thanks for his instructions the Teachers proceeded with their performances, which were as follows:

A selection read by Miss Adams; recitation by Miss Beckie Tannehill; subject—Mental Improvement—well delivered; recitation by Miss Carrie Nichol; subject—A Woman's Reason—the sentiment was rich, and it was read with good effect; Select Reading by the Misses Gaston and Nixon.

Miss Coffman gave a lecture on Mathematical Geography, which was very instructive, and manifested great care in preparation. Miss Lindsay was excused from the performances.

After assigning performances for the next meeting, the Institute was adjourned with prayer by Mr. J. Slater. The next meeting will be appointed at Mr. Nebo's, School No. 5, Miss Mary Gaston, teacher.

All friends of education should attend these meetings, not only for their own improvement and enjoyment, but to encourage a good cause by their presence. G.

The lives of many passengers were sacrificed on a Western railroad the other day because a switchman was desirous to procure a drink of Dr. Dannals & Co.'s cream ale. He became disconsolate and neglected his duty, and as a result two passenger trains collided. We accordingly advise our friends when in their heads and solemnly express their conviction that "that man had too much of his favorite beverage." Not at all, dear pirs—our ale is not only warranted not to kill, but to keep a man sober and cool, unless he belongs to the genus pig.

Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure relief. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

Wood Sawing Machines are sold upon easy terms; full instructions given, and each machine guaranteed perfect. Call at No. 141 Market street and examine before making a selection.

FRANKLIN, PA.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FRANKLIN, Nov. 16th, 1870.

Rain, rain, rain, is the order of the day in this handsomely located city. The sidewalks are being graded and paved with superior quality of flag stone, procured from a quarry within the limits of the corporation. The blue sandstone for building purposes, taken from the quarry on the hillside above the Gas Works, is considered the finest in the State. The Pennsylvania Central shipped the stone from this city to build their offices in the town of Brookville. The Gas Works that are being built in the First ward, will be ready to accommodate the public with a superior article of gas for illuminating purposes in a few weeks. The contractors are from the State of Rhode Island, the work is first-class and will give a good account of itself. The churches here are numerous, nine all told. One Presbyterian, a new building, handsome style and elegant workmanship, and will seat five or six hundred. The M. E. Church, a handsome structure and will accommodate six or seven hundred. The U. P. Lutheran, Episcopalian, Catholic and Welsh Baptist, are large enough for the wants of their parishioners. The Baptists have the foundation and lot for a church, which will be built next summer. The Union School building is a large substantial structure, of eleven commodious and comfortable rooms, and about as full of the rising generation as it can be, to be agreeable and pleasant. Oil, oil, oil, lubricating oil, is the principle production of live citizens of this burg. It is enough to set a person oil on the brain to stop here any length of time.

CHAPULTEPEC.

VENANGO CITY.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VENANGO CITY, November 16, 1870.

There is about one hundred barrels of petroleum produced daily in this city. There are fifty new buildings going up and being finished in the town, some of the private residences are first class and of superior finish. The Allegheny Valley Railroad have their shops in the upper part of the place, they are convenient, commodious and of substantial construction. The railroad bridge is being weather-boarded and roofed by Thos. Calhoon & Co., of Allegheny city. He has fifteen or twenty men at work, pushing it with energy, so that they can have it finished by the first of December, to avoid cold fingers. The McFadden House, Jno. McFadden, proprietor, is in a convenient and pleasant location, near the Station, the house is neatly, cleanly and comfortably kept and the rates reasonable and moderate. The circulation of the GAZETTE is increasing handsomely. All well and glad of it. Yours truly,

CHAPULTEPEC.

Our lady readers should call at 116 Market street and order "Wood Sewing Machine," and "Hall's Combination." This does the greatest range of work with little trouble to the operator.

GENERALTIES.

There is good sleighing in Montreal.

Winnepeg is to have a bank at Fort Garry.

The Boston *Post* recommends Greeley or Forney for the English mission.

Nearly 30,000 copies of Scribner's Monthly Magazine were sold last month.

A man is said to have died in Allentown, Pa., from the effects of a mosquito bite.

Adelaide Murdoch, sister of James E. Murdoch, the elocutionist, is to appear in Philadelphia upon "Woman's Duties Incompatible with Female Suffrage."

Hearing that a certain great songstress was in need of money, the Philadelphia Bulletin led the New York *World* to assert that Carlotte Patti is Peru pathetic at present.

Information has been received by agents in this city of the international postoffice money order system, that Prussia has established money order offices at Metz and Strasburg.

In Massachusetts there are twelve druggists doing business who, either by their own hands or by those of their clerks, have each caused the death of a person taking their medicine.

A Cincinnati clairvoyante has been interviewing Gambetta, and tells him that the battle then going on near Orleans and also told her that Bismarck would be killed, just as he was.

The porter of the City Hotel, at Fall river, Mass., undertook to light a fire with kerosene a few days since, but before he could effect his purpose the can exploded, and burned one of his hands to a crisp.

A Jerseyman who has a Chinese servant complains that the heathen will worship an old frying pan if he can get the family gathered for prayers, and the other morning offered up before it two dead rats and burned half a joss stick.

The King of Prussia has been elected a life member of the Indiana Lutheran Missionary Society. They have probably not noticed that although his Majesty is solid with heaven that his siege operations show that his works are of earth.

Donn Piatt is to start a new two cent paper in Washington. The *Capital* says it gives all its sympathy to the Queen city in this, her overwhelming affliction, there is great joy in the household that the letter-box full of vulgar, slanderous personalities must now cease.

Tilton says that John Russell Young's poetic "Genius" reminds him of an Etruscan vase. "We have seen some Etruscan vases (those at the British Museum for instance) so delicately cut in pure Parian marble that the classical guns, and fired at an iron target twenty inches thick, they would go clean through, or knock the target to smithereens, without sustaining a blemish."

A mystified correspondent, who has been reading the criticisms of a contemporary on a recent Wesleyan sermon, wherein it is said that every note "fell upon the ear like a spray of diamonds," asks for an explanation. He is anxious to know what effect is produced by the "fall upon the ear like a spray of diamonds," asks for an explanation. He is anxious to know what effect is produced by the "fall upon the ear like a spray of diamonds," and whether it is painful or pleasant when it is first divided into an infinity of drops, and that too long a time has elapsed since then, and that too many improvements have been made upon the original invention for him to come forward at this late day and seek to assume the sole right to make rubber tips. His device is simple and as practical as any of the decisions in similar cases. The Commissioner also rules that foreign receivers or administrators can sue and collect debts due to citizens in the United States unless they take out conciliary letters of administration in this country.

A writer in the Boston *Advertiser* says of the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "The successor of George D. Prentice is a hardly less extraordinary man, though in a different way. Mr. Watterson is quite as blind as Prescott and does all his work, an incredible amount, by the aid of an amanuensis, writing leaders, literary reviews, musical and social criticisms, paragraphs and other matter that enter into a newspaper's work, at the rate of three and four columns per day. He is, perhaps the best amateur pianist in the country, having had his musical education in Germany, exquisitely, but he got his musical education like the rest, by ear, having the music read to him, committing it to memory, and then going to the piano and playing it off. He is about thirty years old, quick in his movements, fluent and eloquent."

The report of the Commissioner of Education contains the following facts in relation to the education of the Indians: Including those tribes, our Indian population is about 300,382 persons. About 25,000 of these are within ages enabling them to receive instruction. During the present time there are but 7 schools known to be in operation, with 144 teachers and 5,004 scholars. The appropriations by the last session of Congress for this purpose are estimated at $266,418 90, of which $103,690 is in bulk, and placed under the Secretary of the Interior's discretion for the maintenance of the industrial and other schools. To this amount add expenditures by religious bodies, $18,385 50, and by tribes for Indian school purposes, $26,052 76, making a total for the current year of $289,027 38.

A "wonderful escape from sudden death occurred in Hallet & Davis' piano forte manufactory on Harrison avenue, yesterday afternoon. One of the workmen, Warren Hutchins, a young unmarried man, about twenty-two years old, while in the third story was engaged in raising a piano on a truck to the elevator. He had fixed the elevator in position and wheeled the piano on to position, and turned away a moment. During his temporary absence, some one carried the elevator up another story without his knowledge, and he stepping backwards, fell through the trap, the piano falling after him. The piano struck the floor, sharp edge foremost and bounded sideways, followed by Hutchins. Strange to say, not a bone was broken, though he was injured internally, somewhat.—[*Boston Advertiser, November 7.*]

On Monday afternoon about twenty Yale students were violating the city by-laws by playing base ball on the "Green," in New Haven, and a force of six policemen undertook to arrest them. Three or four of the students were in the hands of the officers, when a cry of "Police" was rung out. In a few seconds over two hundred students were upon the ground, and then followed no gentle melee. The friends of police arrested, pitched in and tried to drag their friends from the hands of the police. Those arrested struggled to get free, and in the general turmoil one student was knocked senseless by being struck on the head by a policeman. A crowd of over five hundred people gathered around and the riot lasted about half an hour, when the police force got the best of the students and succeeded in arresting five; the others dispersed.

The following are a few of Josh Billing's maxims:

To make good sharp pickles, whittle oph both ends ov them tew a pint.

Bleased are they who have no eye for a keyhole.

Tew freshen a salt mackerel, tow him one summer behind a steambote.

It iz human to err, but devilish to brag on it.

A gentleman iz a gentleman the world over, but it iz only the leaders that differ.

To learn a dog tew follow well, tie him tew the hind end of an express train.

A dog is the only thing on